# RAILWAY

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1193.—Vol. XXVIII.

### LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858.

STAMPED....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE,

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every tad of BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS str on orders confided to him.

only on orders confided to him.
Air, Capors refers the readlers of the Journal to his weekly article on the changes and
Air, Capors refers the readlers of the Market, on page 436, in which will be found general and particular discustions on the value of mining property, on, or irrespective of, the market; his opinions
being backed by experience, but not offered as infallible. He will be happy to advise
antialists into ane investments at all times.

Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,

-JAMES B. BRENCHLEY to 19, TOKENHOUSE A ARD, LOTHBURY (by the Bank of Engla
of DIVIDEND MINES:—
As a BUYER, for cash, SHARES in—
Buil and Lanarth.
East Tamar.
Ding Dong.
East Recomb

Theorem van Communitate delivery—

1 Baset, £202\( \)
1 Buller, £250.
2 Camborne Vean, 7s.
1 South Frances.
5 Great Alfred, £6\( \)
2 Mingston Down, £4\( \)
5 Kitty (Lelant).

WANTED.—An offer for 4 Rosewarne United, 25 Devon Wheal Buller.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK,
SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
The lease of my offices and adjoining buildings having expired, and the Magnetic Tegraph Company having taken the site for building a large establishment and offices, I tee to inform my friends, subscribers, and correspondents, that I have taken temporary offices as above, until the new offices are ready.

A SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) WILL APPEAR IN PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED REPORTS will also be given, and important information on the present and future operations and prospects of mines throughout Corawaii and Devon, with advice thereon as to purchase or sale of shares.

Those who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual subscription of £1 is., or 6d, per copy.

English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,
3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. LELEAN, BROKER AND SHARE DEALER,
4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Commission 14 per cent.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURTIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (BRIGHA and FOREIGN), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market price, and at moderate commission, References given and required.

JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker, 26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. E. B. PALMER, MINING SHARE BROKER,
STOCK EXCHANGE, CHESTERFIELD, is prepared to ADVISE as to INVESTMENTS in DERBYSHIRE MINES, and issue SPECIAL REPORTS of their progress on reasonable terms.

R. BISHOP, MINING BROK
36, LOMBARD STREET, CITY.
Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investment.
A few shares in a limited company, will pay a large per cent. for purchasir BROKER

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS
MINING RECORD OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.
Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outary. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.

Dated July 2, 1858.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE AND SHARE DEALER, ST. DAY, TRUEO, CORNWALL.
Mr. J. W. GILBERT, having had many years' practical experience as a mine agent in different parts of the county, can give reliable information to parties speculating.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR,
LUTHOGRAPHER, &c., THURO, will be happy to UNDERTAKE SURVEYS
of every description, either at home or abroad. Mr. Symoss having an office for lithography, can offer advantages to gentlemen who require LITHOGRAPHED PLANS,
SECTIONS, &c., or MINERAL PROPERTY; having the whole work under his immediate superintendence, thus saving the time and expense necessary in transmitting the
plans from the surveyor to the lithographer.
MINES SUPPLIED with CHRCULARS, CERTIFICATES, BOOKS, TUTWORK and
TRIBUTE PAY-SHEETS, SHARE TRANSFERS, &c. Specimens sent free by post on
application.

GEORGE SPRATLEY begs most respectfully to inform the SHAREHOLDERS in Wheal Harriett, Great Folgooth, Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, Providence Mines, Spearne Consols, Kelly Bray, West Par, Wheal Margaret, Redmoor, South Condurrow, and Carn Brea, that he can SECURE PURCHASERS for SHARES in these MINES; and that his charge for so doing will be 2½ per cent. under 4100, and 1½ per cent. for larger amounts. To any one desirous of making a purchase, the DIVIDEND MINES are SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, as being the cheapest bares in the market, because interest is immediately accruing upon the amount invested, and shares in the safest of them can now be bought at less than seven years' purchase.

15, 01d Broad-atreet, London, E.C.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH. 

WANTED TO PURCHASE—
600 West Par, 16s. 1 South Tolgus, £62½. 100 Redmoor, 6s.
5 Par Consols, £18. 100 Towy, 20s.
Apply to Wm. Michell, 3, Austinfriars, London, E.C.—July 2, 1858.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,

OFFERS the following SHARES FOR SALE, or any part, at nett prices:—

59 So. Lady Bertha, 3s. 9d. 20 Kelly Bray, £2 14s.

100 Great Affred, £6½, 70 Queen of Dart, 5s. 3d.

40 Yale of Towy, 21s. 6d. 30 Wheat Edward, £4%.

15 Dale (£1 paid), 15s. 50 Wheal Harriett, 42s.

Stocks and Shares of every description bought and sold.

Notice.—The "Capitalists" Guide" sent on receipt of two postage stamps.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

LONDON, will be glad to RECEIVE ORDERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING, RAILWAY, and every OTHER DESCRIPTION of SHARES, which will be effected at the closest market prices, and with prompt attention.

Bisliness in East Basset, Wheal Harriett, North Frances, Kelly Briny, Carn Brea, Pendern, North Roskear, Vale of Towy, Great Aifred, Herodsfoot, Tehidy.

M ESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE, RAILWAYS, &c. The great impetus given to mining, and the advantages over and above all known securities is apparent to the capitalists, who are quietly availing themselves of the opportunity afforded in securing both only attain that state, but rise in value from I to 500 per cent. The following shares present every prospect of success:— Dule Lead, Edward.

Ballyvirgin. East Wheal Russell.

Ballyvirgin. East Wheal Russell.

Hingston Down. Tolvadden. Office Hours from Ten till Four.

Office Hours from Ten till Four.

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5 Hingston Down, £4½. 2 North Pool, £6%. 10 St. Day United, 11s. 6d o Impaton Down, 24%.

NON-DIVIDEND.

20 Cath, and Jane, 7. 6d.

1 East Basset, £92½.

10 North Robert, £1½.

5 East Russell, £2.

10 Porkellis United, £2%.

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register traffic ATES of same previous to FAY MENT.

10 Wheal Agar, £2½. 50 Wheal Florence, 15s. 30 West Providence, 7s. 6d. ransfers and receive CERTI-

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

M ESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON,
No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., ENGLISH AND
FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SEAKEBROKERS, beg to inform
their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY
for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying dividends
worthy the attention of the capitalist:
Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience
enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but of
those that are not.

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BEALERS IN MINING SHARES.

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Messrs. Powell and Cooke have selected about 20 Dividend and good Progressi
Mines, which they consider worth buying. The Dividend Mines pay 12½ to 17½ p
cent, per annum on the present market price; and the Progressive will, in all probabilit
considerably advance in value during the year. A list of the above, and prices of an

furnished on application.

rnished on application.

Messrs, Powett, and Cooke are BUYERS of shares in Great Wheal Alfred, Wheal
dward, Kelly Bray, Wheal Harriett, East Wheal Russell, Vale of Towy, Wheal Mary
am, and Catherine and Jane Consols. Business transacted at nett prices.

Dated July 2, 1868.

Dated July 2, 1858.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:

35 Bwich Consols, 48, 94, 10 Great Afred, 26 is.9d.
15 Bon Accord, 25s.
10 Bryntall, 38s.
10 Brolling Well.
10 Grant Wh. Vor, 33s., 9d.
16 Cardadock Moor, £34.
16 Card Hewas, 186., 9d.
16 Drake Walls, 31s.
20 Cantell, 3s. 3d.
20 Chancellorsville, 1s. 6d.
10 Drake Walls, 31s.
20 Lady Bertha.
20 Sorth Tays.
21 Ding Dong, £16.
21 Drake Walls, 31s.
20 Sorth Tays.
21 Ding Dong, £16.
25 East Russell, £5 18s.9d.
26 East Rossell, £6 18s.9d.
26 East Rossell, £6 18s.9d.
27 West Cardon, £16s.9d.
28 West Sharp Tor, £34.
29 Pant Rose, £874.
20 Corth Pantoc. £14.
20 Pentor, and St. Aubyn, £120.
And is a PURCHASER of—

And is a PURCHASER of— 0 Redmoor, 7s.

All B & F. C. All St. All St.

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MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acqualintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun, with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock. Messrs Vivians and REYNOLDS have folk share, the obtain every advantage for those who may honour them with their confidence.

Messrs. Vivian and REYNOLDS have folk State the following SHARES:—

1 West Steton, £390.

5 Par Consols, £184.

10 Sontridge, 28s.

10 Sont Londourrow, 2s. 6d.

20 East Miscewarne, 10s. 6d.

20 East Rossewarne, 10s. 6d.

20 East Rossewarne, 10s. 6d.

20 Town, 21s. 6d.

20 West Stray Park, £4.

20 Camborne Vean, 8s. 6d.

5 West Stray Park, £4.

20 North Wh. Wrey, 7s. 6d.

20 Camborne Vean, 8s. 6d.

5 Worth Crofty, £4½.

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FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUA upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

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Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

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MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING ENGINEER, UNDERTAKES the SURVEYING, VALUING, or AGENCY of MINERAL PROPERTY, the WINNING, WORKING, or VIEWING of COLLIERIES &c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may flavour him with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and testimonials of the highest

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which this from has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several
years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly
affirmed.

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PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLD MAKERS TO THE

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

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ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or LORGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire-rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

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MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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INTEREST.—The very numerous and great losses sustained of late years, arising from want of experience as to the most approved and economical practice in opening mines, and also in the manualeture of the best quality of British iron, has induced a GENTLEMAN, of great practice at such works, to OFFER HIS SERVICES for a limited period, with a view of carrying out the above portion of management at similar establishments; nor would he object to INSTRUCT a YOUNG GENTLEMAN interested in the works as to their MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, or in the most APPROVED SYSTEM OF KEFFING THEIR ACCOUNTS by DOUBLE ENTRY—a practice greatly required at the present day. THREE superior SITES for ERECTING IRON WORKS, capable of making the best quality of iron, so much in request, may be treated for.

Further particulars will be duly rendered on application, by letter, to "C. B.," at the Pioneer office, likeston, near Nottingham. TO THE MINING INTEREST.—The very numerous and great

NOTICE.—WANTED, by a MINER, a native of Cornwall, who is practically acquainted with underground work, and has been working under the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Januaica 4½ years, a SITUATION, to Join any company abroad, in a warm climate. Has a good character.—Address, Thomas Geake, Bounsail's-lane, Launceston, Cornwall.

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FOUNDRY MANAGER WANTED.—WANTED, a thoroughly COMPETENT PERSON, to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of a LARGE FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the North of England.—Applications and testimonials to be addressed to Measrs. Bolckow and Valunay, Middlesbry-on-Tees.

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—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principies, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X.Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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WANTED, a PARTNER in a WHOLESALE ESTABLISH-MENT, who can command £2000 or £3000, where the profit is from 10 to 15 per cent., and without any risk.—Address, "A. B.," Post-office, Stokes Croft, Bristol.

WANTED, SAMPLES OF FELSPAR, FREE FROM IRON, of best quality, SWEDISH, AMERICAN, DERBYSHIRE, or CORNWALL.—To be brought, with prices, to 160, New Bond-street, W. MINING SETT.—WANTED TO LEASE, a SMALL MINING SETT, with WATER-POWER, and the locks of or SMALL MINING

SETT, with WATER-POWER, and the lodes at or near the surface; the neigh-ned of Ashburton or Tavistock preferred.—Address, "B. Y.," 82, Lombard-street, OSSOMS HILL MINE, in NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE, and near the Great Ecton Mine, presents great advantages for working at a small expense, and is NOW TO LET, with immediate possession. See the Mining Journal of 22d May last.—Apply to Mr. Jas. Bennett, Buckforlong, Grindon, near Leek.

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TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a WELL-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, in one of the best situations in BIRMINGHAM. The machinery and tools, to be taken to by valuation, are by the first Manchester makers, and new within the last few years. A purchaser will have the option of purchasing or taking a lease of the premises, which are centrally situated, and particularly well arranged for manufacturing, engineering, or other trades.—For particulars and cards to other trades of the premiser.

view, apply to Messrs. CHESSHIRE and GIBSON, 11, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham TO COAL MINERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET, from November next, the valuable VEINS and SEAMS OF COAL under about 70 acres of land, situate within six miles of Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, and close to a tramroad, communicating with a milimay, and adjoining to a turnpike-road, in a very populous district, with liberty to forthwith sink a shait, and erect an engine and other requisite buildings, for raising such coal.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Trenfield, solicitor, Chipping Sodbury.

MINERAL BORING.—The PATENT INDIA RUBBER M ACCUMULATORS are APPLIED as SPRINGS to BORING RODS.
will work a 30 cwts. rod through a stroke of 8 in.—A drawing and descript
and of the patentee, R. E. Hodges, 44, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W four men ion may be .C.

EAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

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PREVENTED (No. 1478, Year 1858, Patent entered Jeffries Kingsley, Lieut. H. P.
3 Dragoons) by CHEAP and SIMPLE MEANS — Apply by buller 50 PREVENTED (No. 1478, Year 1858, Patent entered Jeffries Kingsley, Lieut. H. P. 3 Dragoons) by CHEAP and SIMPLE MEANS.—Apply by letter, 52, Great Coramstreet, W.C., London. Three postage stamps.

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JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles

refined metallic nickel. | Oxide of Cobalt. [Wire, &c. refined metallic bismuth. | German silver—in ingots, sheet, nickel and cobalt ores purchased.

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NORTH WHEAL ROBERT. WHEAL EDWARD.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE WILL BE READY in about a
week, and will contain (besides the usual Particulars of the Principal Mines, Dividends
Pald, &c.) FULL REPORTS on the above MINES, just made by Capt. Cust. TROMAS,
of Delcoath; also, a PLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of NORTH WHEAL

OBERT. GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.

The REVIEW will also contain a FULL REPORT on this MINE, by Capt. Pope, of asset, with a PLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS.

To be obtained at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London. Price Is.

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HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS

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STEAM PRESSURE GUAGES, very strong and accurate, £2 and £2 12s. 6d. each. For further particulars apply to

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STORES, &c.

The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS,

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MINES SUPPLIED with Brass and Iron Wire Steves, Brass Machine Bottoms, Iron Cylinder Sifts, Copper Bottoms, Stamp Grates, Delewing Serges, &c.

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Price Lists sent on application.

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A SPHALTE OR PITCH, 4s. per ton; TAR OIL, 2d. per gallon; COMPOSITION to PREVENT RUST in STEAM-BOILERS, 10d. per gallon; at NO. METCALF'S, Miles Platting Chemical Works, Manchester.

BE N S O N'S W A T C H E S.

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The qualities of his manufacture stand second to none.—Morning Chronicle.

All that can be desired in fluish, taste, and design.—Globe.

The watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer.—Observer.

Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock should send two stamps for Beason's Rlustrated Pamphiet, containing important information requisite in the purchase of a watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. SiLVER WATCHES from 2 to 50 guint; GOLD WATCHES, from 2 i 15s. to 100 guineas. Every watch warranted, and sent post paid to any part of England, Sociand, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. Merchants, shippers, and watch clubs supplied. Watches exchanged or repaired. Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the

maker, shave well for twelve months without grinding.

MAPPIN'S 28. RAZORS, shave well for three years.

MAPPIN'S 38. RAZORS (suitable for bard or soft beards), shave well for ten years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, QUEEN'S CUTLOW WORKS, SHEFFIELD; and No. 67, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON; where the LARGEST STOCK OF CUTLERY is the world is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY —MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen re the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Scoms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, CORIAIN by far the LARGESS STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which

\*\*TOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, wis transmitted direct from their manufactory, QUERS'S CUTLER WORKS, SHEFFIELD STREET STREET, CONTROL WORKS, SHEFFIELD STREET, CONTROL WORKS, CANDA WORKS, CONTROL WORKS, C

Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles .. £2 4 0

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.
Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be

Pull particulars of the most important Dividend and Flogress San investment found in the Fourth Edition of

RITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT Recently published, by J. H. Murchison, F.G.S., F.S.S.

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Pp. 356; price 3s. 6d., by post, 4s.

Mr. MURCHISON also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, ving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each quarr, the Dividends Paid, &c. The REVIEW for the Quarter ending the 30th of June consumers of the Great Wheal Vor and Lelant Mining Districts, price is. Reliable in-mation and advice will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, efter personally or letter, at his offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the over publications can be obtained.

by letter, at his offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—Mining Journal.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—Observer.
A valuable little book.—Globe.
A valuable little book.—Globe.
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This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—Hymouth Journal.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—Warnick Advertiser.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—Shefield Free Press.

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—Mommouth Beacon.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—North Wales Chronicle.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work. We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—Plymouth Herald.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—Poole Herald.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—Bath Express.

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Of great value to capitalists.—Sunderland Times.

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This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—Stockport Advertiser.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this

This is ready a present of the All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to convery useful work.—Ipswich Express.

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—Birmingham Mercury.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL (Part 124. THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL (Part 124, 1st July, Monthly, 1s.) contains a Large Plate Engraving of Mesars. Cockey's Self-Regulating Gas Valves, and Pifty Wood Engravings; with Original Articles on the next Great Exhibition, History of the Sewing Machine, Mechanical Notes from America, High-Speed Grinding Mill with Vertical Stones, Exhibition at the Society of Arts, Holmes' Magneto-Electric Machines, Tindall's Harpoon Guns, Cockmae's Ornamental Fabrics, Atkinson's Garnents, Goodwin and Boyd's Cleansing Fabrics, Wimball's Brick Machinery, Greening's Enamelling Metals, Watson's Weaving, Earl of Caithness' Stone Catting, Owen's Manures, Apperiey's Roller Blind-Spring, Part's Chimney Top, the Ealeidoscope, Ventilation in American Dwellings, Oil Mill Machinery, Book of Alphabet, Proceedings of Scientific Societies, Reports of Patent Law Cases, Marine Memoranda, Railway Signals, Compass Lantern, Telegraph Cable-Making Machine, M'Dowall's Steam Hammer, Self-Opening Cartridge, Improved Sluice Valve, Lists of Patents and Designs Registered, &e.—Longman and Co., Paternoster-row; Editor's Offices (Offices for Patents), 47, Lissoin's Inn-fields.

THE PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS

Sin,—Having to leave Southam; At short notice, also with strange hands in the Engine Room, I was not able the devote much time to your PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS; yet as I was obliged to stream round with three itstend of four boilers, I amply to say I was asile no kike pream, with your invention, succe settles and the every course of the succession of in a few seconds after every charge of fuel.

Mr. J. Lee Stevens.

Marine Boiler Certificates, preving increase of steam; ventilation of stoking rooms, cooling of funnels, and suppression of smoke, may be seen at I. Fish-street-hill, City, London, E. C., from the Brigodier, Sir Robert Peel, Lady Joseph, Princess Charlotte, Persenunga, &c.; W. B. Lambert, Esq., European and American Steam-Ship Company; Thos. Summers, Esq., Northan Ironworks, Southampton; 32s. Mitchell, Esq., Marine Boiler Works, Deptord; Laing and Stevens, London and Newcastle, &c. And relative to Land Furnaces, from Sir Authony Rothschild, Messrs. Keens and Welsh, and other leading establishments.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY

STEAM TO INDIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.

The PENINSULAR AND OBJENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALGUTTA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and MANILLA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month.

For further particulars, apply 4t the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street; and at Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM UNDER SIXTY DAYS ECLIPSED.
The Marco Polo of this line sailed with the steam-ship ROYAL o Polo of this line salled with the steam-ship ROYAL CHARTER from Melbourne, and arrived in Liverpool eight days before her, PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

Appointed to Sail from LIVERPOOL on the 5th of each Month, FOR MELBOURNE,

Forwarding Passengers by Steam to various AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA. 

he day, including JYKAY, or poston. They are common the common the common the common that the conditions are unequalled by any line of ships afoat.

The Black Ball Line has had the distinguished honour of a visit from Her Majesty the queen, who was most graciously pleased to say that she had no idea there were such margineent ships in her merchant navy.

Freight and passage, apply to the owners, James Baines and Co., Liverpool; or to M. Mackay and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-BOYAL MAIL PACKETS.

SAILING BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL AND MELBOURNE, on the 20th and 27th of every month, and forwarding Passengers by Steamers at through rates to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.

To the consignment of H. T. Wilson and Co., Melbourne.

Ship. Capitain. Register. Burthen. To sail.

RED JACKET. M. H. O'HALIOMAN. 2460 5690 Aug. 27.

WHITE STAR T. C. C. KER 2360 5690 Aug. 29.

MERMAID EDEVET. 1320 4600 Aug. 27.

SHALIMAR J. R. BROWN 1472 4600 Sept. 20.

GOLDEN ERA H. A. BROWN 1566 4290 Oct. 20.

The Red Jacket is admittedly the handsomest and fastest clipper affoat. The following passages denote her extraordinary speed: — From Liverpool to Melbourne in 68 days. To the consignment of H. T. Wilson and Co., Melbourne.

Ship. Captain. Register. Burthen. To sail.

RED JACKET. M. H. O'HALLORAN. 2460 . 5000 . July 20.

WHITE STAR T. C. C. KER . 2360 . 5000 . July 20.

WHITE STAR T. C. C. KER . 2360 . 5000 . Aug. 20.

MERMAID E. DEVET. . 1320 . 4000 . Aug. 27.

SHALIMAR. J. R. BROWS . 1452 . 4000 . Sept. 20.

GOLDEN ERA . H. A. BROWS . 1452 . 4000 . Sept. 20.

GOLDEN ERA . H. A. BROWS . 1506 . 4200 . Oct. 20.

The Red Jacket is admittedly the handsomest and fastest clipper adoat. The following passages denote her extraordinary speed:—From Liverpool to Melbourne in 69 days, Melbourne to Liverpool in 68 days, Liverpool to Melbourne in 68 days, and England to Melbourne in 63 days. Her saloons are sumptuously furnished, a cow, piano, library, and linen provided for cabin passangers.

The celebrated clipper White Star made her last passage from Liverpool to Melbourne in 69 days; and on her last homeward passage she beat the celebrated steam-ship Royal Charter ten days from port to port. She has made the astonishing run of 3267 miles in ten successive days.

Passengers embark on the 19th of every month.

For freight or passage, apply to H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to Ghisplay and Co., agents, 63, Cormbill, London.

A USTRALIA.—THE "WHITE STAR,"

Captain T. C. C. Kerr.

WHITE STAR R."

Captain T. C. C. Kerr.

WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

The celebrared manmoth clipper "WHITE STAIL," 2663 tons register, and passengers. The White Star is celebrated for having made some of the most remarkable running on record; on her inst homeward passage from Melbourne to Liverpool she beat the celebrated stam clipper Royal Charter ten days. Her last passage out was made in 69 days, on which occasion she ran the astonishing distance of 2667 naultical miles in ten successive days, a feat unparallelled by any ship or steamer afloat. Her saloons are sumptionelly furnished, and found in bedding, linen, and all necessaries; cow, plano, library for saloon passengers. Her sacond cabins are in the spacious deck-house. Passengers embark on the 19th August.

For freight or passage, apply to the owners, H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Waterstreet, Liverpool; or to Gundlay and Co., agents, 63, Cornhill, London.

INFALLIBLE PREVENTIVE AGAINST THE EXPLOSION OF BOILERS.

WILLIAM PARSON'S NEW PATENT APPARATUS
FOR THE PREVENTION OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS, AND
SELF-ACTING WATER FEED.

This INVENTION POSSESSES the following immense ADVANTAGES:—

1. PERFECT PROTECTION from EXPLOSION.

2. GREAT SAVING in WEAR and TEAR of BOILERS, which, under ordinary circumstances, become much injured through defective pumps, loose joints, or leakage.

3. Should the pumps from any cause not supply the necessary quantity of water, and thereby the boiler become over-heated, the APPLIANCES are so arranged as most linefallibly to ALLOW the WHOLE of the STEAM TO ESCAPE before the possibility of an accident can occur.

an accident can occur.

4. A GREAT ECONOMY in the CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

5. The APPARATUS can be FIXED in a few hours to ANY BOILER now in use. If its soundness is questionable, it will render it perfectly safe; and, upon a boiler becoming out of use, the apparatus can be removed to another.

6. It will give IMMEDIATE and UNEERING INDICATION of the LEAST DEFICIENCY OF WATER, without a possibility of the apparatus being tampered with. The whole apparatus is of the most simple description, and of very moderate cost. It met with great approval in the Exhibition at the Annual Conversations of the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London in May last, and has been inspected by the chief engineers of the day, who have all expressed a decided opinion as to its complete efficiency; beyond this it has been in constant work, with uniform success, for a period of nine months.

efficiency; beyond this it has seen in consumer to the consumer of the months.

Extract from the Report of C. MAY, Esq., C.E., Great George-street, London:—

"I consider that, with the whole invention applied, an explosion is all but an impossibility; and having witnessed the application to a high-pressure boiler at the works of the patentee, I can fully recommend it as sound in principle and efficient in its action."

Circulars, with copies of reports, will be forwarded on application to Mr. GREEN, 72.

Old Broad-street, London, where models and drawings may be seen, and orders obtained for the inspection of the apparatus itself in full work at the manufactory.

A IR VERSUS STEAM.—The PERSON in CHARGE of the A 1R VERSUS STEAM.—THE PERSON IN CHARGE of the
ELIZABETH ANN will SHOW the PROCESS, or ALLOW ANY ONE to WORK
THE PADDLES, and judge for himself. The great secret of Mr. Goodler's patent lies
in being able to form a vacuum with a slack piston. The piston at every alternate stroke
of the engine leaves an empty space, or vacuum, for the air to rush into, and thus produces an impulse superior to steam. TERMS.

£1 per horse-power for making the engine.
£2 per horse-power per annum for the use of the patent, during its currency.
Apply to George Goodlet, Patentee, 7, John's-place, Leith.—July 1, 1858.

THOS. GEMMELL AND CO., WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, WORKS, FIRHILL ROAD, SPRINGBANK, GLASGOW.

WAREHOUSE—Finnieston Quay, Glasgow; 10, King-street, Liverpool; 43, Marischal-street, Aberdeen; 46, Osborn-street, Hull.

AGENTS—HENRY J. MORTON and Co., 2, Basinghail-buildings, Leeds.

GEORGE OUTRING, Liverpool-road, Stoke-upon-Trent.

ISAAC NATLER, Dibdale, near Dudley.

J. WADDINGTON, 109, Miligate, Wigan.

THOMAS REID, 33, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PRICKS.—Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFCIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gioncester Herriford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle

Herford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingsen, Devon, Common, Louis, Parks, Of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, and thence, without any temperation, into the machine, from which the bright and the Machine is now making created for the kins in a state ready for returns.

The Machine is now making created for the time in a state free preparation to determine the machine in operation to be made to Measre. Oates and Isonam, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

THE ONLY GAUGE GLASSES THAT WILL STAND A

PRESSURE FROM 100 bs. TO 500 bs.

Elinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and Scottish Central Railways,
Locomotive Department.—Perth, Bec. 29, 1856.

We have now used the Glass Tubes for Water Gauges, made by Mr. Tomey, for three
rears, and can recommend them to railway engineers. I have not seen any equal to
hem.

ALEX. ALLAN, M. Inst. C.E., Locomotive Superintendent.
Are used on the London and North-Western, Eastern Counties, Midland, and all the
principal failway lines in Great Britain.

ENOCH TOMEY, Canal-street, Perth.

THE PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS.

European and American Steam-Ship Indiana, Gravesend, March 3, 1858.

Str.,—Having to leave Southship Indiana, dravesend, March 3, 1858.

Engine Room, I was not able is devote much time to your Paters Resoutations of the intervents of not less than three montles.

DONALD NICOLL, Esq., M.P., 14, Park-lane, Hyde-park—Charran of the Obnacton.

Mr. WM. HAGGIS FORGE, Billingsgate—Managing Director.

Bright Union Bank of London.

Solicitors—Mesers. Landor and Buckle, 25, Eastcheap, London.

Screntary—Mr. H. Stephenson.

OFFICES,-74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

OFFICES,—74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

This company is formed by parties engaged in the fishing trade, to afford a regular supply of fish to London and country markets—a want now greatly feit; They are about to place a large establishment at King's Lynn, and already possess nearly 46 vessels, ranging from 50 to 90 tons burthen, which number is to be greatly increased. The enterprise is supported by the Corporation and inhabitants of Lynn, and by the directors of the East Anglian and Eastern Counties Railways, with whom favour the directors the East Anglian and Eastern Counties Railways, with whom favour the directors have been made for the conveyance of the fish. The managers are all practical men in the trade, and the utmost economy in the administration will be exercised by the directors. The lucrative nature of this branch of trade is well known to all concerned in it. Applications for shares to be addressed to the secretary, at the office.

LADY ELIZA LEAD MINE (LIMITED), IN THE PARISH in this very promising property; 30s. per share has been paid-up, and any farther particulars, as to prospects, &c., can be obtained of F. S. Hemming, Esq., 23. Moorgate street, City.—Letters to be addressed "J. T.," care of Mr. Jas. Lane, 29, Threadneoils.

MILLTOWN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, TULLA,

MILLTOWN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, TULLA, COUNTY CLARE, IRELAND (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000, in 3000 shares of £5 each.—First call £1 per share.
This company has been formed for the purpose of efficiently working the Milltown Silver-Lead Mine, in the county of Clare.
The lode is composed of spar, blende, mundic, quartz, and time rock, intermixed throughout with good branches of silver-lead ore, worth about £20 per ton. The blende is worth £3 los. per ton. Large deposits of ore have been found in the same strata, and carbonate of lime in large quantities lies at the surface, suitable for burning.
The company commenced working on the 19th of April. A winze has been sunk, and the last report (27th June) mentions a course of lead and blende in the very bottom of the winze being visible, about 18 in. wide.

Specimens have been received, and may be seen at the offices of the company, No. 9, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, where also applications for shares, prospectuses, &c., may be addressed.

BREA CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING

COMPANY (LIMITED).

NEAR ST. IVES, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

In 12,000 shares of £1 each.—Deposit 10s, per share.

No future call will exceed 1s. per share, and an interval of three months will elapse
between each payment.

BANKERS—Messrs. Payne, Eddison, and Ford, 58, Albion-street, Leeds.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Payne, Eddison, and Ford, 58, Albion-street, Leeds.

SECRETARY—J. B. Heeles, Esq.

OFFICES,—10, PARK ROW, LEEDS.

Applications for shares to be made to the broker, and the secretary, at the office, where prospectuses may be had, and a plan of the estate inspected.

DELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY. REPORT OF THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

REPORT OF THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE ADELANDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We were appointed liquidators at an extraordinary general meeting, held at Paris, 11th June, 1856, when it was explained that a considerable time would elapse before any return could be unade to the shareholders, as the available assets consisted of land in South Australia, which could only be realised gradually if good prices were to be obtained, and the liquidators were not required to divide the assets till they reached £0000. A long time having elapsed since our appointment, and having received remittances amounting to £1000, we are anxious that the shareholders should at once receive the benefit of a distribution, and have determined, therefore, to pay a first instalment of 2s. per share on 5th July. A further payment will be made as soon as we are in receipt of sufficient remittances. The balance-sheet will show our receipts and payments, which, with our correspondence, despatches from our agents in South Australia, and their monthly cost-sheets and accounts, are open to the perusal and examination of the shareholders, who can by these means ascertain in detail the position of their affairs. We, nevertheles, place the following summary before them:—

On the books and accounts being handed to us by the late gerant, and by the balance-sheet meeting at Paris, and on investigating the accounts of the company, we found that the position of the company at the time of our appointment was a follows:—The shares out were 35,855, of £2 cach. The cash balance about soft the company, we found that the position of the company the basset of the neutranding liabilities of the company, the assets £1642 is. 30.1 in hands of Abeliade committee, as per tast balance-sheet, having been principally invested in further purchases of land between the date of that account and the agents there everying initiation to the shareholders on realisation consisted of about 17,000 acreciving initiation to the shareholders on realisation consisted of about

for we could reduce the expenses as we could wish, but we are happy to say the sepense of management at Adelaide is reduced to about 1504, per annum, and insamaly as the rental of the small portion of the lands let (2807 acres) amounts to upwards of 2750 per annum, the income, after deducting the colonial assessment, considerably exceeds the expenses.

Our next step was to dispose of the lands of the company, so as to realise the best prices at the least possible cost, and we instructed our attorneys very fully on this point, inspressing on them the necessity of realising good prices, as the amount to be returned the shareholders would depend on the result of such sales. Finding our prices could not be obtained, we reduced our limits; and, to test the expediency of a sale by auction, authorised a public sale to the extent of 10007, £49 acres were thus sold, averaging £1 12s. 5d. per acre. A portion of this land was supposed to be auriferous, and was sold subject to a reservation of minerals. As the difference realised between the sales by auction and private contract was very considerable, we determined to discontinue selling by public auction, limiting the sales to private contract, at a fixed average minimum price per acre, and our agents have since succeeded in making sales of several sections; but to effect sales of the bulk of the lands at remunerating prices considerable time must be allowed, and as greatly increased prices are thus obtained the advantage to the shareholders is apparent.

As the remuneration of the liquidators is a percentage on all sums received, we adopted the same principle with respect to the remuneration to the agents at Adelaide, and we allow them a percentage on all sales, so that an inducement is thus held out for speedy disposal, and that at the best prices.

The land sold by the agents of the liquidators, from June, 1856, to March, 1856, amounts to 1417 acres, teaving undisposed of at the date of the last advices from the colony, 15,617 acres, consisting of country sections, min

A DELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Liquidators of this Company will, on the 5th day of July next, and two following days, between the hours of Eleven and Two, at the offices of Messis-Hancock and Shahar, solicitors, 20, Tokenhouse-yard, London, be prepared to PAY to the Shareholders in this Company a FIRST INSTALMENT OF TWO SHILLINGS per share. The Shareholders are required to leave their shares three days before the said 5th day of July for examination and marking, and may inspect the Report of the Liquidators, balance-sheet, and all reports and accounts received by the Liquidators from the rs in Adelaide.—20, Tokenhouse-yard, City, June 17, 1858.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
This COMPANY'S INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED ONE MILLION STERLING.
1857.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SAYLE of STATE, CITY, and RAILEOAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

OR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.
[DUPEE, BECK, and SATEES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

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JULY 3,

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### Griginal Correspondence.

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.

Allow me to thank you for the support which you have so kindly ed us relative to the BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL. I have now th ge of sending you Mr. Smyth's report relative to the examination you will see satisfactorily proves the advantages of the school. I greedingly anxious to see other districts establish similar institutions, an more and more convinced that the promotion of such schools in collect district will very greatly contribute to increased safety in ing and economy in the management of collieries. I think there can be a mining district in the kingdom where such an institution might supported. I calculate that an income of from 250*l*, to 500*l*, a year tep up such a school in a state of thorough efficiency, varying, of according to the circumstances of the district.

tep up such a school in a state of thorough efficiency, varying, of sea acording to the circumstances of the district.

shink the difficulty in starting mining schools has partly arisen from his too high at first, by endeavouring to establish a Mining College at higher class of viewers and managers of colliers, instead of a school at different and the college at the college and t emission and support. The very effort necessary to start and sus-pendol like the Bristol Mining School without Government assistance to be best guarantee for its prosperity and success.

The very effort necessary to start and sus-posed in the Bristol Residual School School

and also to receive aid, either any information relative to our school; and also to receive aid, either any information of pupils, the ordering of our weekly lectures, or an intuitions to our funds.

HANDEL COSSHAM, distributions to deep the deep ortwood Lodge, June 29.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL

ANTIEMEN,-It is satisfactory to be able to state that the examination th took place on the 21st and 22d inst., at the close of the second session ar school, indicates not only considerable progress on the part of the ats, but increased attention to the importance of a technical education issis, our increased attention to the importance of a technical education and those engaged in mining avocations. I have to lament the absence of the control of the contro

hat the end of the first session, two distinct classes were present for miniation. Your notice addressed to overmen, and other agents actually semed in the management of collieries, attracted upwards of twenty of glass, on whom devolved the responsibility of superintending several mind men, and of whom nineteen voluntarily came forward to reply to gious affecting the safety and economy of the various operations in the safety and economy of the various operations in the safety and economy of the various operations in the safety and economy of the various operations in the safety and economy of the various operations in the safety and economy of the various operations in the safety and economy of the various operations in the safety and economy of the various operations are safety and economy of the various oper among this number, most of whom, it must be remembered, have en-levely little opportunity of instruction beyond what they have in their chours acquired by their own labour, and many of whom, neverthe-proved that they are not working by mere routine without exercising

in judgment.

I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning the ingenious safety-cage of & Harvey, of the Easton Colliery, intended to guard against the fatal dru of the breakage of the rope in shafts, and which, although very single to an apparatus already patented, has been entirely devised by himiliar from the replies of those officers and sub-officers generally, it would gar that the discipline of the coal mines of the West of England, under the application of special rules, approved by the Government Inspectors, is subimproved, and ensures increased safety to the men, and that the ecount of the underground transit of the minerals is also making fair progress. Twelve students have been in regular attendance at the classes, and were and by their replies in writing to questions in geology and mineralogy. there stateents have oben in regular attendance at the classes, and were aby their replies in writing to questions in geology and mineralogy, the steam-engine, and on the arts of mining, as well as by view voce minations on the same day. They also exhibited plans of a small colysured by them, and the section of the sinking of a deep shaft. It is encouraging to find not only that the number of pupils has thus the section of the straight of the pupils has thus the section as to have equived a very conditional by the properties of the session as to have equived a very conditional to the section of the section of the section as the properties of the section of t

the session as to have acquired a very creditable knowledge of the session as to have acquired a very creditable knowledge of the sessing the session as to have acquired a very creditable knowledge of the ses taught them by Mr. Fryar.

I apend a list of the students in the order of their proficiency, premising at whils J. Sherborne and J. Williams have most distinguished themse generally, James Brain and John Smallcombe have been the most tees fall in their map and section. The fact of a large proportion of the spike being nearly related to persons actually engaged in mining induces continuous that a school like yours has been a desideratum, and that a further extension, especially if you can encourage the combination of eleground work with the study of principles, will act as a guide to other rats of Great Brisain where the want is admitted, but where, from one or her cause, no firm step of commencement has been taken. I trust that smay by degrees be the means of proving the possibility of cultivating the statificatines of the miner, without impairing his efficiency as a workman.

MARINGTON W. SMYTH.

London, June 25.

may Wining School	JUNE :	21 & 22,	1858	-RESULT	TS OF E	XAMINA	TION OF S	TUDENTS.
	Geology		Steam	n-	Art of		Viva	
11. a	Minera	logy.	engine	e.	Mining		voce.	Total.
John Sherborne	12	5	60	******	. 130		. 80	395
d. Williams	13	5	60		120		. 75	390
D. Jones		5	60		. 105		. 40	320
O'Reilly		5	50		. 90		. 70	305
Brain		5	60		105		. 40	270
Parrish	6	5	40		100		. 50	255
. Hott	6	5	60		. 90		. 30	240
Morgan Equal		0	50		. 80		. 30	
muliconne	1. 7	0	40		90		. 40	
Hemming	3	0	50		. 90			210
Elmands	. No rep	lies	40		80			140

### THE STEAM-COAL QUESTION.-No. III.

"lt is now the work of the mechanical engineer to take the matter in hand, and show how he and deal with a substance, the value of which he knows; but as its physical diffice varies, he must adapt his justruments to use it rightly, as required."—Mining arnal, May 8, 1858.

Sir,-In continuation of my contribution of facts, in support of the pre s laid down by you for a proper discussion of the process of combuswith relation to varieties of steam-coal, I beg leave to trouble you a further illustration of the most practical nature.

lobtained an order from the Corporation of the Trinity House, last z, to fit my patent regulating air-doors to the furnaces of one of the less in the Argus, Trinity steam-yacht; which order was, in the No-aber following, extended to the second boiler of that steamer; and, after the second boiler of that steamer; and, after the second boiler of that steamer. refollowing, extended to the second boiler of that steamer; and, aueries of trials, not merely experimental, but in the performance of her blar or incidental duties, on voyages to and from different points on the ish coasts, and in all kinds of weather, up to the termination of June, here the steamer found to be:—

els; and, consequently, of

2. Efficient ventilation of the boiler-room, by the currents of air passing

th the doors

E

Seconomy of fuel, the air being heated in its passage, so as not to blice the temperature of the furnaces; which economy is equal to 10 per small the temperature of the furnaces; which economy is equal to 10 per met on Welsh coal, and, I believe, 20 per cent on West Hartley.

As a matter of course, the subversion of smoke, by the ignition of the altonaceous gases within the boiler, inevitably follows.

What the precise details of the report are, which has been made by the life Engineer to the Board, I am not in a position to quote at present. by W. R. Crawford, M.P. for the City of London, has, however, given re of a motion for a copy of that report, upon public grounds; and, as we nodoubt of his motion being acceded to by the House of Commons, pe soon to place it before you. Were it not contrary to the invariable of the Fig. pe soon to place it before you. Were it not contrary to the invariable of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House to give copies of such re-to any person, I venture to think that I might at this moment be in all person, I venture to think that I might at this moment be in sination to submit the results of these trials to you without delay. I will not be questioned by your readers, I ask in to accept my recollection of the leading features of the report, which is been obligingly read over to me under the sanction of the Board.

At the head of this letter I have been obligingly read over to me under the sanction of the Board.
At the head of this letter I have quoted a passage from your leading ar-

ticle on this important subject of May 8; and I respectfully assume that I have now offered another proof that I can adapt my instruments so as to use them rightly as required, whether the coal be Welstor West Hartley, and naturally so if the fuel were of any intermediate character.

Fleh-street-hill, July 2.

as to their being wholly absent where unusdicand copperabound. North Crofty has be a large copper-bearing mane, and situated in a district where the strata are saturated with mandic and copper. I trust this interesting subject will meet the attention watchful and thinking men.—June 30.

N. ENNOR.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

#### LIGHTING MINES WITH GAS.

SIR,-"Cornish," in your last Journal, states that I, having been unlerground at South Caradon, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of lighting tin and copper mines with gas, came to the conclusion, before I was down 10 fms., that it was impossible to light them so as to pay; or, in other words, so as to effect any saving over the present method of lighting them by candles. He is correct in his assertion. I arrived at this conclusion from the following information given to me on the spot:—The mine has 25 miles of underground workings, and 120 points of operation at which light is only required, and the total amount of its candle bill is 1100. Now, to work these 120 points, it would require 25 miles of pipe, the cost of which, and of suitable plant at the surface for the production of gas, cannot be estimated at less than 6500. as a minianum, and the simple interest on this amount, with 2 per cent. added as a sinking fund (which I consider quite necessary, considering the uncertainty of mining operations), would give 455. per year; then these 120 points of operation advance at the rate of 1 yard per week on the course of the hole, which would require 120 yards of pipe, and, at 2s. per yard, will give an outlay of 12. per week, or 624. per annum—the two sums being added give a total of 1079. per year, without the cost of gas at all, but merely interest of capital and necessary weekly outlay in pipe; while the present total amount expended in light is only, as before stated, 1100. Now, if the conditions at all other mines be the same as at this one, I cannot understand how gas can be made to supplant candles, if it be delivered into the mine by means of pipes. If it were absolutely necessary that the whole of the shafts and levels should be lighted, then the pipe running along them could be used; but here are 25 miles of pipe productive only at 120 extreme points of operation, and these points constantly advancing, and requiring the pipe to be prolonged every week at the rate of of lighting tin and copper mines with gas, came to the conclusion, before

only at 120 extreme points of operation, and these points constantly ad-vancing, and requiring the pipe to be prolonged every week at the rate of a yard. Facts, however, are stubborn things, and I should very much like to have a well-authenticated balance-sheet of gas supplied, as I have

Indicated, against the light from candles.

I have stated in a former letter that I believe I can devise a system entirely different to that which has hitherto been attempted, which will enable gas to be most economically used in Cornish mines, but the task which I have set myself is one which will require time, patience, and money to perfect.—St. Neots, June 30.

George Bower.

#### STATE OF THE THAMES-HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.

Sm,-As you have inserted some remarks in the Mining Journal or the state of the Thames water, and suggesting that the principle we have adopted for propelling steam-vessels would avoid the danger arising from the agitation of the water by the paddle-wheels, we are induced to give you some information regarding the invention, which is now practically proved; as a steam-vessel, the Albert, constructed with our propeller, has

proved; as a steam-vessel, the Albert, constructed with our propeller, has run two seasons on the Oder, in Prussia; going daily 45 miles up the river, and 46 down, without losing a trip, or incurring any expense in repairs.

A few of the important advantages of the principle, as we have applied it for propelling steam-vessels, may be briefly stated:—A much greater power is obtained from the same amount of fuel than by either paddle-wheels or screw. The propelling not being obtained by pressure on the water, as by the puddle-wheels and screw, there is no surging of the water, nor any motion of it conveyed to the banks, and so smooth is the movement, that the vessel going full speed may pass a loaded barge or wherry without any danger to either of them.

The vessel has the remarkable advantage of having all the movements required under the control of the seamen on the deck, and all without any

The vessel has the remarkable advantage of having all the movements required under the control of the seamen on the deck, and all without any change being made in the engines, or communication with those attending them. The vessel is made to stop, back, go slow ahead or astern, or turn to either side, with as great facility and ease as moving the rudder, and with a power that cannot be obtained by the rudder; indeed, the vessel may be navigated without it. To avoid collision or danger, the vessel may be instantly backed in an inconceivable short distance, although going at full sead the property of the option to effect it. A person falling speed, having all the power of the engine to effect it. A person falling overboard might in this way be saved before a boat could reach him. These are facts that can be attested, and we consider them deserving the attention of those interested in steam navigation. We may also mention, that in ocean steam-going vessels the propelling power is not affected by the rolling or plunging in heavy seas, where so much care and incessant attention is required in attending to the engines of paddle-wheels and

screw-vessels.

We do not wish to extend this with further particulars, they will be given if required; and shall only add, that, with regard to the Thames, we shall give a free license, and all the aid required, to the first party adopting our propeller on it.

J. AND M. W. RUTHVEN, Engineers. propeller on it.

Edinburgh, June 30.

MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS, AND PURIFICA

### TION OF THE THAMES.

SIR,-May I beg the favour of your inserting in this week's Journal the following economic, ready, and effectual means of draining the metropolis and purifying the Thames, by forming across the river, either at Blackwall Reach or Bugsby's Reach, a very wide and substantial weir for preventing the flow of the tide upwards, beyond either of those points, as may be preferred; and for raising and constantly maintaining a head of water in the river above, somewhat higher than high-water level, so as to cause, during the ebb of the tide below, a rapid current in the direction of the sea through central cellular passages formed in the embankment, or masonry, of the weir, under low-water level, which passages should either consist altogether of east-iron, or of stone or brickwork aced with that material, to allow of side valves, or stop gates, being connected with the internal openings thereof, as a means of regulating the relative proportions of water passing through them, and over the weir; and also of self-acting flap valves, or awing-gates, being attached to the lower openings, in the direction of the sea, to prevent the return of any water through such passages; over which weir a spacious roadway, supported upon piers, or pillars, might conveniently be formed, together with locks and swing bridges, for the passing of vessels singly through such weir, upon which roadway and swing bridges a railroad might be laid in connection with the present railways on each side of the river. And for further facilitating the passing of vessels in either direction, I should suggest the formation of a canal (or two canals, if requisite) in a direct line from East Greenwich to Woolwich Reach, with lock gates at a sufficient distance apart to form a lock (or locks) for the admission and transmission of any desired number of vessels at one operation, as well as for shortening the distance from point to point, whereby a saving of time would be effected equivalent to the time expended in passing the vessels through the locks. The advantages derivable by the carrying out these suggestions may be briefly enumerated as follows: and purifying the Thames, by forming across the river, either at Black-

of time would be effected equivalent to the time expenden in passing the vessels through the locks. The advantages derivable by the carrying out these suggestions may be briefly enumerated as follows:—

1. The production of a constant upper and under current of water in the river above such weir for rapidly withdrawing any sewage matter that might rise or float upon the surface, and the latter for similarly withdrawing along the central channel of the Thames the remaining main body of sewage under low-water level, into the wide portion of the river at Woolwich Reach, in the direction of the sea, never again to return—at all events, beyond such weir.

2. In thereby forming the whole of the river at Woolwich Reach, in the direction of the sea, never again to return—at all events, beyond such weir.

2. In thereby forming the whole of the river apwards, between this weir and London Bridge, into an immense dock, wherein thousands of vessels might be loaded and unloaded at the various wharves, with equal safety and facility as in the present docks, leaving ample space between them for the passage of other vessels.

3. In wholly preventing the exposure of mude banks to the atmosphere, and in keeping under water the outlets of all the main sewers, thereby avoiding the enormous expense and delay in the construction of main intercepting sewers, and of extending the outlets of the present sewers, or of embanking the sides, and thereby narrowing and greatly de-order to the present sewers, or of embanking the sides, and thereby narrowing and greatly de-order the present sewers, or of embanking the sides, and thereby narrowing and greatly de-

and delay in the construction of main intercepting sewers, and of extending the outlets of the present sewers, or of enulanking the sides, and thereby narrowing and greatly deteriorating the general appearance of the river, without any certainty of accomplishing the objects in view, even when completed, and with the constant danger thereafter of some portion of the works giving way, as in the Victoria sewer.

4. In enabling the metropolis to be thoroughly drained of its sewage, and the Thames thoroughly purified of it filth, for considerably less than 1,000,000?, sterling; and all the work to be completed in less than twelve months from the present time, or much earlier if desired.—Jeane 29.

Eddest son and assistant of the late unrequited originator of the modern ratiway system.\*

P.S.—For the sake of brevity, I have not made any allusion to my former suggestions in reference to these subjects, as fully described in your Journal of last month, which might, however, still be carried out advantageously, even in connection with my present suggestions, though not of that pressing importance, should they be adopted, particularly the decdorising and utilising of all the excrementious portions of London sewage, to prevent its ever being allowed again to enter and contaminate the ordinary sewers, as therein recommended.

\*\*NEOSETABLE DIANTS\*\*

### VEGETABLE PLANTS.

SIR,-I was glad to see, by a letter in last week's Journal, that a "Travelling Geologist" had taken up this subject. I would further observe that I never, either in slate formations, the cross-cut at North Crofty, or at Ashburton United, saw any timber near-indeed, the latter two are cross-cuts, and not levels. I have often noticed them (the plants) where timber is used, but they are not of the same kind, and I consider them the produce of the timber. I am not satisfied

. See Mining Journal, Nos. 1160, 1163, 1166, and 1167

Sir,-Will you allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to call ublic attention to the absolute necessity of compelling railway companies

Sire,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to call public attention to the absolute necessity of compelling railway companies to adopt some plan for the prevention of the generality of railway accidents. I say the "generality" of secidents, because a few occur which no human foresight could provide against. Unfortunately, the directors of companies in general, however sagacious they may be individually, are as a body so obtuse, that if it is clearly pointed out to them that by the outlay, for instance, of 1900, they may ultimately save 1900,, they may thinkely always the expenditure of that triffe might be the cause of an increase of tendold the amount on future dividends. Being billed in indifferent to the claim of self-interest, it cannot be supposed that they would give much consideration to the claims of humanity or public safety. It is, therefore, through public interference alone that any such measure could be effected that person, and causes more or less sensation according to the magnitude of the calamity; one or two and causes more or less sensation according to the magnitude of the calamity; one or two celetres may probably appear in the same papers, calling on railway companies. But what is few realits? An accident happens, realists are company security of the calamity; one or two celetres may probably appear in the same papers, calling on railway companies to adopt some means to prevent a similar occurrence, and, perhaps, suggesting some pian to obtain the desired result. The company "companies to appear, calling or railway companies to adopt some means to prevent a similar occurrence, and, perhaps, suggesting some pian to obtain the desired result. The company "company" company "company to company to company to the proper series of the desired of a contract and the indictory, with a company to company to the calamity, one or two real adoptions of the company to the calamity of the report of a color and the contract of a color and the contract of a color and the contract of a color

#### BOILER EXPLOSIONS, AND THEIR PREVENTION.

SIR,-The late alarming boiler explosions induce me to call public atention to Mr. W. Parsons's apparatus for the prevention of boiler explosions, which was advertised in your Journal of last week. Feeling great sions, which was advertised in your Journal of last week. Feeling great interest in the subject, and having a sincere desire to see something adopted in these scientific days that would prevent the great loss of life and sacrifice of property caused by the explosion of boilers, i have been to the office, 72, Old Broad-street, and carefully inspected the whole apparatuse: and my decided impression is talt Mr. May's opinion, as expressed in your Journal, that "he considers with the whole invention applied an explosion is all but an impossibility," is perfectly correct, and that if proprietors of boilers will only take the trouble to examine and look into the whole matter they will adopt it, and be perfectly secure.

andy take the trouble to examine and look into the whole matter they will adopt it, may be perfectly secure.

The great merit of this invention is that it goes to the first cause of nearly all boiler explosions—a short supply of water. The self-feed attached to this apparatus ensures a sufficient supply, and retains only the exact quantity of water required; and if anything should be wrong with the pumps, and the water not be constantly flowing, either through negligence or insufficient machinery, it immediately indicates the fact by a shrill whistle, which warns every one near as well as the engineer. The other part of the apparatus, should the boiler get dangerously heated, infallibly provides for the ejection of the steam, instantly relieving that sudden increase of pressure which is so alarming it allowed to continue. I have much pleasure (speaking with considerable experience and anxiety on the subject) in adding my testimony to the value of the invention, and in recommending my mining friends, and, in fact, all possessing boilers to use the apparatus, by which I fully believe they will be relieved from any anxiety as to the preservation of their boilers from the chance of explosion.—Finch-lane, London, July 2. JERU HITCHES.

### IRONMAKING IN SOUTH WALES—QUANTITY v. QUALITY.

SIR,-Your correspondent "Puddler," in your last week's Journal, ought to be promoted to a much better position in the Cwm Avon Iron-works to be promoted to a much better position in the Cwm Avon Iron-works if the Governor and Company of Copper Miners, who are reported to be the owners, would only appreciate as it deserves, the superior intelligence of such a workman. The company, under the direction of Mr. Biddulph, is now using more than 30 puddling, balling, piling, and heating furnaces, besides the grooved rollers, all patented by Henry Cort in 1783-4; and as they cannot expect without these inventions to realise one furthing of profit from rolled iron, they will, no doubt, follow the honourable and liberal example of Mr. Anthony Rill, Mr. Crawshy Bailey, M.P., Mr. Richard Fothergill, Ebbw Vale, Rhymney, Biaenavon, Tredegar, Penydarran, Coalbrock Daic, and other iron companies in Staffordshire, Shropshire, Vorselire, Derbyshire, and Scotland, which have honoured Cort's Testimonial Fund with their patronage long ago. Should any one feel shaky in their belief as to the importance of the indetenment preferred by "Puddler" against the builders of puddling furnaces, in violation of Henry Cort's specification for quantity instead of quality, let them listen again in what "Huddler" says:—"It is impossible with the puddling furnaces, built as one-half in South Wales are built, to obtain quality, for this simple reason, the furnaces are slewed built do and the see that the coal." Again he adds, "Iron is of no marketable value unless it is done be confirmed to some extent by Mr. S. B. Rogers, in his excellent work on the Theory and Practice of Metallurgy. He says, "The superior advantage of heavy ralls in comparison with light has been long recognised, but the attendant increase in the cost has not been sod gestible; hence the temptation to rail producers to give more heed to quantity manuality." Such a practice, in "Puddler" sopinion, "does away with all good work manuship by overtasking his strength in the production," and, he might have added, tends to multiply accidents, destructive to lives and limbs, over more than 50,000,000,000 passengers in 183 if the Governor and Company of Copper Miners, who are reported to be

mery, charcoal, coke, chanery, or hollow fire, and without requiring any b is or cylinders, or otherwise, or the use of fluxes in any part of the process

using finery, charcoal, coke, chaffery, or hollow fire, and without requiring any blast by bellows or cylinders, or otherwise, or the use of fluxes in any part of the process. The whole operation to be performed with one or more furnaces according to the quantity or dispatch required." Had Henry Cort been as "immortal" as "Paddler" designates him, he would now be living, aged 1/15, to claim more adequate national consideration for his services both to his consury and the fron trade of Great Eritain, instead of flay very small pension of 50. being ownlowed up twice over for expenses more than the Fund has provided, for making his unexampled merits known to Farliament, the Gevenment, and in all the leading journals.

The iron trade during the last 40 years has increased tenfold; and as the Cyfarthia and Dowlals, two of the richest fron companies, have not made less than 3,000,000 tons of bar-iron by Henry Cort's inventions, during the last 70 years, and never paid a single farthing of royaity for the use of the patent rights, although the last Mr. Richard Crawshay signed a contract to pay 10s, per ton on all rolled iron, there can be no doubt that both these respectable firms will yet honour Cort's Testimonial Fund with their patronage, instead of remaining almost the only exception among all the principal iron manufacturers in Great Britain to such ma etc of instice. Mr. William Turan, late engineer to the Herwain, Dowlais, and Forest fron-works, and author of a valuable work on iron manufacture, states in his letter, dated Jannary 30, 1857, to the editor of the haction appear in a much stronger light than previously, as we now learn his inventions in iron manufacture were not limited to puddling and grooved rollers. He appears to be the inventor of the balling or piling and hearting process of the modern rolling mills. "Mr. Turan and state in the function of the specifications, Cort's claims on the nation appear in a much stronger light than previously, as we now learn his inventions in iron manufacture were no

used by Henry Cort; yet it is actually contended by one of the greatest and most experienced iron millionaires, that puddling is not worth—I will not say what—without it. Mr. Truram estimates that no less than 8200 puddling, balling, pling, and heating furnaces.

rienced iron initionaires, that puddling is not worth—I will not say what—without it. Mr. Truran estimates that no less than 8200 puddling, balling, piling, and heating furnaces, patented by Henry Cort (with no variation except to produce increased quantity), are now, with the grooved rollers, in operation in Great Britain.

Finally, as regards Welsh furnaces, it is only reasonable to assume that both "Puddler" and Mr. Rogers must have had good ground for their complaints. It is, however, only fair to reply that 30,000,000 tens of puddled rolled iron never could have been made so successfully by British iron manufacturers during the last 70 years, as to be followed by all other nations in the world making iron with precisely the same inventions, without a very large portion, at least, having been made, not with a view to quantity alone, but more especially to quality, without head as to expense, or the whole community at home, as well as foreign consumers, now using 2,000,000 tons annually of the same puddled rolled iron, would long since have waged war by Act of Parliament or otherwise with the iron millionaires of Great Britain.

16. Hemingford-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, June 30.

#### THE DALE MINING COMPANY'S ACCOUNTS.

Balance in hand ...... £ 1,171 9 0 Liabilities—Cash for purchase of mine £2000 0 0
For contingent purchase of New York machinery ... 1000 0 0 

#### THE DALE MINING COMPANY'S ACCOUNTS.

Sig.—The accounts of the Dale Mining Company, framed and officially audited by me on to have made sufficiently obvious to all concerned the precise liabilities recognised the directors as incurred towards the former adventurers—10,500 shares of 11. each eady delivered, and a further obligation of 30001, represented in part by marketable ets, per contra. These constat of Dale machinery valued at 5001, and New York manery valued at 15001, an instalment of which (5001.) had been already paid by the mer adventurers.

chinery valued at 15001, an instalment of which (5001,) had been already paid by the former adventurers.

In taking exception to that balance undischarged (10001,), an issue is raised which turns upon the legal construction of contracts made by and with the former adventurers — a matter beyond my province. I claim credit for having represented everything without reserve upon the face of the accounts at the earliest practicable moment, and while the opportunity still remains of interposing, if justifiable, between the statement of a claim and a definitive recognition of the obligation; at the same time, it is my pleasing duty to give credit to the directors, who, through their able secretary, afforded information much more comprehensive than is usually available in like cases, and thus supplied and published the very data which challenge opposition.

I can happly afford to disregard nanonymous cavisat my professional qualifications, but I assume that the Mining Journal deems explanation requisite, and I volunteer it accordingly, and in recognition of its support, on former occasions, to comprehensive, intelligible, and unreserved statements of accounts, as contradistinguished from the customary shanes, which serve the ends of a clique and ensare the uninitiated. One such occasion was when I was superseded as auditor by an adopt of the Salvador House school. Another was when the Journal praised my Kinnigthal accounts — case in which no less than three-fourths of the share capital yet uncalled has been saved to the shareholders by my investigations, although in discontinning a losting concern honourable directors make scartifices, and my own office, a adaption, it depends one describes the ying own miles, a altaried one, is deprived of existence to ying own sacrifices, and my own office, a salaried one, is deprived of existence by my ate act.— Warnford-court, July 1. J. A. Franklin, Professional Audit

#### GREAT WHEAL BADDERN, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Six.—Did not the remarks which my note, inserted in your Journal of June 19, elicited from your correspondent, "Verax." has tweek, clearly entitle them, from their general tenor and phraseology, to be considered an essay at self-defence on the part of the managing committeeman, is should have concluded that "Verax" had not examined the accounts himself, but written his solution at the dictation of that official. Nor should I take any notice of the letter but to iny bare its eleusiveness, and to assure my co-shareholders that my only motive for making public the account of liabilities and assets, together with Capt. Hampton's report, was that they may be possessed of the true position of their affairs, first satisfying myself that the official statement put before the meeting was incorrect; next, that mine, carefully made from the books, was correct, and that the report, which contained much interesting and valuable information, to be paid for by the shareholders, ought not, at the ipse dizit of the managing committeeman, to be withheld from them

report, which consisted management), as the ipse dixit of the managing committeeman, to be withheld from them
I submit that the charge, as "Verax" terms the contents of my letter, does not resolve itself, as he says, into the question—Whether the cost-sheed of June should be charged
among the liabilities, without taking credit for the ore raised during the month? But,
rather—Whether any known liability or asset can with honesty be excluded from an account put before a meeting of shareholders by the committee, purporting to be a faithful
statement of assets and liabilities? The month's cost was estimated, and, therefore, a
certain liability, but the month's ore was, and is, unknown to this day at the offices,
either in quantity or value, nor, as far as I can learn, is any estimate yet formed. This
is, perhaps, best explained by "Verax" himself, when he says—"At the time the resolution was passed to abandon the mine the eivan had become so hard and squeezed up
that scarcely an ounce of ore was left in the mine." But the difference between the banlance against the mine, 1038; 10s., as shown by the books, and 481/2. 9d., as rendered
by the committee, is 5571. 7s. 3d.; and this sum, according to "Verax," represents, by
implication, the month's ore, although he does not assign any specific amount to its value
or estimate. Apart from this cost-sheet and ore, other known liabilities were excluded
from the statement at the meeting—the miners' club money, 961. Is 10d. (held in trust,
I presume, by the committee of management), secretary's salary, office expenses, &c.,
whilst Mr. Ashwell's charges for visits to the mine were duly inserted. I carnestly
invite the shareholders to examine for themselves, and say whether my statements are
or are not strictly correct.

are not strictly correct.

The false position into which the adventurers have been brought by this unfaithful conduct is already apparent. A claim is now urgently pressed, and funds are wanting to satisfy it. The secretary has received a written request to summon a special meeting, and several influential shareholders, I am told, have expressed their willingness to support a call, that the debts may be discharged, and the adventure released from its difficulties. This done, it appears more than probable that, with a code of rules and regulations for its future management, the infusion of new blood into the committee, and the appointment of some experienced and energetic capitant to attend occasionally at the mine, supervise the works, and examine and report thereon, Wheal Baddern may soon become what many say it ought to have been years ago—a divident-paying mine.

That this desirable object may be soon attained is the writer's sincere wish. He now leaves "Verax" to ponder over his explanations, stripped of their filmsy coverings, and in his wished-for retirement, to discourse with his usual elequence upon his favourite subject—"commercial morality."

A Sharkholder of Several Years' Standing.

### Meetings of Mining Companies.

### HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company. Bucklersbury, on Wednesday,—Mr. W. H. Pilcher in the chair.

Mr. Hacker (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.—The following reports were then read:—

June 23.—The following is my report on the above mine, detailing our operations since the annual meeting in March last:—The 160, east of the diagonal shaft, has been extended 6 fathoms; in part of this driving the lode produced 1 ton of ore per fin., but in the last 4 ms. of the drivage the tode has been unproductive; but as the ore ground in the level above (the 145) reached full 20 fins. further east, there is good reason to expect that a productive lode will again be met with, as that level is extended in that direction. The 160, west of the diagonal shaft, has been extended west and south through the great cross-course 4½ fathoms; this cross-course has proved to be much larger in this level than in the level above, owing, most probably, to twoor three other cross-courses are ready and the level above, owing, most probably, to twoor three other cross-courses or a south that level; this is circumstance has caused considerable delay in this part of our operations, and prevented us from making that progress in this level that we anticipated. But now having surmounted this obstacle, and got through the cross-course, we bose nothing will prevent us from soon intersecting the lode to the west of it, from which we calculate shortly to be able to raise such amount of ore as will enable us to increase our returns both in quantity and quality, as I believe there is a most productive piece of ground shead of us, between the great cross-course and the lead lode, a distance of 45 fms., all of which will be immediately available on extending the level under it. The cross-cut south from the 145 west has been extended west 9 fms. the lode in the great cross-course is a most productive piece of ground in the course of the cour Thus, the lode in each end continuing equally as good as when first interesceted. The 145 west, on the flap-jack lode, has been extended west 9 fins: the lode in the greater part of this driving has been dislocated by a succession of cross-courses, between which the lode in some places has yielded 1 ton of ore per fin., and in other parts it has been unproductive. The 145 south, on the lead lode, has been extended on the western part of the lode is producing a little lead ore interspersed in the fluor-spar, of which the lode is principally composed. The 132 south, on the lead lode, has been extended on the western part of the lode 4 fins., and east by south through the lode about 4 fins., in which some good branches of silver-lead ore have been met with; but as very little has yet been done by way of driving on the lode at this point, we can only form our opinion as to the ultimate success from the sameness in the appearance of the lode and the situation of the ground, it being directly under the ground which in the upper levels was productive of large quantities of lead, and from which, I think, we may reasonably expect it will be equally productive here. The cross-cut, driving north from Walle's engine-shaft, has been extended 5 fins. 5 ff., but without yet discovering any lode that will warrant the extending a level upon it; the ground in the cross-cut, until the leat fathom of driving, has been generally hard, but a favourable change has now taken place, which will enable us to make a better progress in extending this level north. The 120, on the lead lode, which had fallen in and left in ruins, has been cleared and made secure, and the water from the Old Callington Mines conveyed back to the engine in its former course, without its being any further detriment to the lower part of the mine. With reference to the present prospects of the mine, I can only say in respect of the 160 west as I did in my report of March 26 last—that should the lode prove good when intersected, of which I have not the slightest do

to say what may be the value of the ore ground in reserve; but I have no hesitation in saying that the number of tons is 1200. The following is the number of persons employed on the mine:—Tutworkmen, 64; tributers, 32; tramers, fillers, and landers, 19; enginemen, 10; smiths, carpenters, and sawyers, 8; men on surface-work and dressing , 10; smiths, carper

ployed on the mine: —Tutworzmen, e4; tributers, a2; tramers, mers, and smarter, a2; enginemen, 10; smiths, carpenters, and sawyers, 8; men on surface-work and dressing pare, e3:=196.—N. SECOMBE.

June, 28.—You ask me, in your notice of the 25th inst., to explain the reason why there was no more load ore soid. In reply, t beg to say that in the last three months, or since the last meeting, very little has been done in the way of raising lead ore. The 145 south has not been extended more than 2 fms. 0 ft. 10 in.; the lode yielding a little lead, interspersed in the floor-spar; we have two men working in the back of this level on tribute, one mooth, at 12s. in 1t. In the 132, the level has been driven about 8 fms.; 4 fms. of this was on the westerm side of the lode, and 4 fms. through the lode in an oblique direction, as will be seen by reference to the plan, in which there were occasional good branches of lead found, but not enough to augment the quantity for sale to any great amount over that mentioned in my report of March 26 last. In reference to the less sustained in the last four months, it also beg to state that, on the one hand, we, in conjunction with ether sales some six or eight months ago. Another great impediment to our returns has been the long and troublesome distance we have had to drive through the great cross-course in the 160 west; we fully calculated to have been through it rwo months ago, and before this been canabled to have raised some good parcels of our from that level, but is this we have been saidly disappointed from unavolable circumstances. In my report of March 26, Isaid, "Looking at the position of some of our levels, lentertain a firm opilion that in the next six months we shall increase our reserves both of lead and copper, and I see no reason yet to alter my opinion, as I think better of it now than I did then." I hope this explanation will be satisfactory to the meeting.

The Chairman said he considered the last report very important, as in consequence of the failing off in the s

 

 Balance last askit
 £ 829 19
 6

 Mine cost, Feb. and April
 3193 15
 7

 Calls on 10 forfeited shares
 8 0
 0 = £4031 15
 1

 Halance against mine ......£1196 8 10

In the estimated account of assets and liabilities, including May cost and lead and copper ore sold this mouth, the balance against the mine was 644. 9s. 10d.

The Chainman sail he would now propose that the report and accounts be received and adopted.—The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

The Chainman said, at the last meeting it was proposed that they should meet every three months; that had been found extremely inconvenient, from the fact that they every alternate meeting had three months' cost, and only two months' saie of ore; and he would propose that in future the meeting be every four months, instead of quarterly.

Mr. HACKET explained, that as they only had two months' saie in the present account, it would be right for the next meeting be every four months.

The Chainman then proposed that the next meeting should be held in three months, and afterwards every four months. A resolution was also passed, confirming the for-feiture of the shares in arrear of cail, some of them being made in June, 1857.

Mr. HALELT said there was a subject he was anxious to bring before the meeting. There appeared to be a misunderstanding about the transfer of shares, as the general impression abroad was that they could not depend upon a transfer being accepted until it had parsed the board on a Wednesday. Consequently, if a shareholder wanted 60t, tomorrow, he could not get his shares transferred until Wednesday next. It being well known that he was now on the board, several parties had applied to him on the subject, and he was anxious to state publicly that it was a misunderstanding altogether, and the plan adopted now was that the transfers be the same as upon the Cost-book Principle.

The Chainman said a notice should be sent out with the next circular upon the subject, in order to disabase the public mind.

Mr. Binder van giad Mr. Hallett had mentioned the subject, as the fact appearing in the Mining Journal would prove very beneficial to those desirous of selling their shares.

Mr. HALLET said, to make

shareholder shall have been so transferred to him or her, and all calls due thereon paid. Mr. James observed that there had been a vast deal of dead work done, which would, no doubt, bring them into profitable working. The report and letter from Capt. Seccombe he considered the best received since he had been connected with the mine. Mr. Binosave enquired whether an adventurer could write off his shares upon paying up all the calls, and claim at the proper time his proportion of the property? The Chalmans: Certainly. It is conducted as nearly as possible upon the Cost-book System.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

### PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishop rate-street, on Monday,—Sir Chas. Rich, Bart., in the chair. Mr. WILKINS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and a state

Mr. Wikkiss (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and a statement of the directors, from which the following is condensed:—

At the last general meeting of this company a strong feeling was expressed by some of the proprietors to wind-up the concerns of the company, and realise the remaining assets. The directors expressed a very confident opinion that the undertaking in quartz crushing at Clunes would prove remunerative, the quartz having averaged, after five months' working, a preduce of 61. les, per ton. It was then agreed that, as a few months must decide the question as to whether they should go on, a meeting of the shareholders should be called as soon as such advices should be received. The mail from Australia, which arrived here on June 17, brought such intelligence as the directors considered conclusive on this subject. According to the last advices from Mr. Bland, the quartz crushing is going on very well. During the month of March 1284 tons were crushed, yielding 1884 ozs. of gold. The receipts on account of the Clunes establishment for March 1284 tons were crushed, yielding 1884 ozs. of gold. The receipts on account of the Clunes establishment for March 1284 tons were crushed, yielding 1884 ozs. of gold. The receipts on account of the Clunes establishment for March 1284 tons were crushed, yielding 1884 ozs. of gold. The receipts on account of the clunes establishment for March 1284 tons were crushed, yielding 1884 ozs. of gold. The receipts on account of separate winter's stock of frewood, and about the same sum for other outlay.—"New Stamps: These are in course of erection by contract, and I think will be nearly completed this month. I am more than ever satisfied with the greater economy and efficiency of stamps as compared with Chilian mills. By next mail I hope to report that the stamps have commenced work."—Finance: Our position in this respect was on April 1a s follows:—Due to the Trust Company, 50000; Thompson, 254 is. 11d. =50254 is. 11d.—Balance Union Bank, 5734. 15s. 11d.; of the directors, from which the following is condensed: connected with the company) writes as follows:—"I carefully examined the crushing and amaignamating works, and was much pleased with the whole of the arrangements, which are well calculated to secure economy and efficiency, and are equal to those of any establishment of the kind I have seen in Europe. Within the last twelve months I have visited all the principal quartz reefs and crushing establishments on the northern and western gold heids, and the Fort Phillip and Colonial and Clunes Company's mine is the only one I have seen of which it would be possible to say that it leaves little to be desired, either as regards the system of working the mines, or the general arrangements and management of the machinery; it will, doubless, if carefully conducted, prove a highly remunerative investment for many years." Testimony of this character, proceeding from such a source, has been very acceptable to the directors, and affords abundant proof of the ability, sagacity, and perseverance with which Mr. Bland has conducted these operations in the midst of great difficulties. The following is a statement of the quantity of ore stamped in the first three months of the present year, and the produce thereof:—933½ tons, 1511 ozs. 15 dwts. gold = 1 oz. 12½ dwts. per ton; Feb., 933½ tons, 1511 ozs. 15 dwts. gold = 1 oz. 12½ dwts. per ton; March, 1284 tons, 1584 ozs. 7 dwts. gold = 1 oz. 9½ dwts. per ton; The amount received by the company for crushing the same was 8481. 4s. 7d. On April 14 last the company had a balance in the hands of the Union Bank at Melbourne of 5731. 15s. 11d., which Mr. Bland states would be increasing every month by profits. The board entertain no doubt, therefore, that Mr. Bland will be able to remit them the sum required for paying a dividend of 1s. per share in January next, and they trust from that time dividends may be continued half-yearly. The balance in favour of the company at the bankers in London is 16501, 9s. 3d., against which there are no liabilities, except a sum of 1751, to be paid for som

ome machinery going out to an in hand.

The Chairman, in answer to a question, said there was a loan of 5000l, due at Melsourne; and, as they had 500l, at the bank, it might be considered they were 4500l, in debt.

Mr. Strow which it know whether they had power to borrow 5000l., or whether here was not a prohibition in the deed against having any loan?

Mr. Chris, Richardson's said that under the charter the directors could not borrow and if the whole of them could not do so, it was an filegal act on the part of one of the cole—the managing director.

and if the whole of them could not do so, it was an illegal act on the part of one of the body—the managing director.

Mr. Gilman (the solicitor) explained that the loan was raised under a power that existed previously to obtaining the charter, and which was not abrogated by it.

Mr. Richarboso considered Mr. Bland hala cted in a most illegal and improper manner; and he believed they would now have been in a very prosperous condition if they had let Mr. Hopkins manage their affairs.

The Chairman observed that if they had not borrowed the money they could not have gene on, and why should an objection be taken when the affairs were just taking a favourable turn? He felt confident that they were going on in a very straightforward manner, and believed they would soon be in a dividend-paying state.

Mr. Bowns said the question was well ventilated at the last meeting, and it was a pity to object to it now. He would take the opportunity of asking whether it was advisable that the company should be transferred under the Limited Liability Act?

The Chairman replied, being a chartered company, they could not bring it under that Act. He hoped to see them in a few months carrying on a good business without requiring any more money, and they could not make a call without the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders.

Mr. Hartas said he could not understand by the statement the amount of profit per ton, and he thought it would be beneficial both to the directors and shareholders if that was explained. As to borrowing the money, they ought to look to the matter fairly.

The directors were placed under some responsibility, and if the ratheroughly legal, it was thorough good policy. (Hear.)

The Chairman said all Mr. Bland's calculations had proved cor

The CHAIRMAN said all Mr. Bland's calculations had proved correct; 29a. p for the cost of reducing, including every expense, and as they foot 3t., it left a pre from the believed Mr. Bland to be a very able and hard-working man. Mr. Richarboon said the Bullarit suspense account was form; food, now inserted as an asset at 2800f. He wished to know how the difference are the Chairman of the continuous to give all the information in their the present occasion was not the one to go into the accounts, the object of the being to confirm the resolution passed at the last general meeting,—that in minimum number of directors be reduced from eight to five,—and he would—that it be confirmed.

Mr. Richarboon did not be accounted to the same that the confirmed.

minimum number of directors be reduced from eight to five,—and he would not hat it be confirmed.

Mr. Richardson did not think it expedient to pass the resolution, the real obto increase the power of the Chairman. As one of the directors resided in Monar would have the casting vote, and over-rule them. He concluded by me following amendment:—"That the shareholders of this company, taking into the fact that one of the five directors remaining is resident at Melbourne, the London board will, therefore, henceforth consist of four members only, and ing also that whenever an equal difference of opinion shall exist amongst those the casting vote of the Chairman will be decisive upon the subject, and that he secure an undue preponderance upon all important questions, are decided; or that under existing circumstances it is not advisable that the minimum number rectors should be less than six."

octors should be less than six."

Mr. CLUFF, in seconding the amendment, considered they ought to increase in the continuous states of reducing them.

The CHAINMAN said it did not follow that they would be five, it was only inimum number five.

minimum number five.

After a discussion, the amendment was put to the meeting, and, by a she ried. A ballot was then demanded, when, at the close, it was found that of 60,000 shares (the number required by the charter) were not present, or by proxy, to vote, the proceedings, in reference to the alteration in the ber of directors, stands over until the next annual meeting.

#### ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned special general meeting was held at the offices of the street-buildings, on Thursday,—Mr. JOHN TAYLOB, jun., in the chair.

Mr. Dockar (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the rom which the following is condensed. The particulars of the accident aregives, wave already appeared in the Mining Journal.

from which the following is condensed. The particulars of the accident aregin, we have already appeared in the Mining Journal.

The engagement of Capt. Simmons, who held the post of this company's principal agent, expired on April 10 last, and he returned immediately thereafter to Corneli; it appears from the letters which have come to hand, that from time to time we men had pointed out to him the dangerous state of the shaft as requiring regal, it appears from the letters which have come to hand, that from time to time the following extract of Mr. Morris's letter of May 1, it appears that the earliest at tion of the agents had been given to this work after Capt. Simmons departer. It we have been since April 24, and still are, busy repairing Inomposite engines which really wants it very badly. Capt. Simmons ought to have attended to its helf; but he did not, and left it in a very dangerous state.

The ship, Lady Pradhoe, sailed in May for St. Jago de Cuba, with ceals and the left, but he did not, and left it in a very dangerous state, as the directors believe, a full cargo of ores and precipitate, amounting to 800 nm, as the directors believe, a full cargo of ores and precipitate, amounting to 800 nm, letters from the mines lately received had held out the very encouraging prospection of the interest of the control of t

make a call of II. per share.

The CHAINMAN, in answer to a question, said 70001. (II. per share) would take 25 fathoms below the adit.

Mr. PALORAYE: Will the 70001. enable you to prosecute the works with eary The CHAIRMAN replied it would enable them to go on for some time, but elso lorry to say positively that they would not require more money. He expets would sink the shaft to the same level as in Thompson's in 15th 18 months. The thought the drainage would be partially effected by male power. They had not intelligence except the unlucky letter from Mr. Morris, who, considering they so go on, had accepted a situation as manager of the gas-works at Santiago de Old. Mr. Starks a wished to know, if they wound-up, what they would get per dar The Chairsan considered they would only have the value of the mines and may balance over independent of the mines and may be made over independent of the mines and machinery. There might be the San Jose might.

out the San Jose might.

Mr. Palgraye considered they ought to wind-up the old company
Mr. Staples said his feeling was in favour of winding-up. Ill-in
the company, and if they wound-up and disposed of the property be

ane out very well.

The CHAIRMAN would prefer its being sold to a new company, to give all parties who thought proper to come in.

Mr. Jupp (a director) said he was a large shareholder, and would pay

Mr. Jude 6 a directory sain by we have but would not go into a new company.

Mr. Fawcker was of opinion that the most desirable arrangement was to go of the fact of the present time they would have retained on the fact of the present company were broken up they would have retained as new one. He would recommend the directors to make a call of h. personned as new one. He would recommend the pressible.

he old concern. If they put it up to sale at the present time to o divide. If the present company were broken up they woul forming a new one. He would recommend the directors to mand request the proprietors to pay it as specifly as possible. Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS said the call must be made in accordance ment, which allowed 60 days for payment; but if discount at the allowed for immediate payment, the directors might obtain the

allowed for immediate payment, the directors might obtain the necessary faulac. A resolution was then proposed, seconded, and carried, that the directors is mended to make a call of 11. per share, and that 2½ per cent. discount be allowed all sums paid on or before July 13.

The Chainnas intimated that the course proposed would ascertain the feiling of desirous of going on, as they must have funds immediately.—The report ad as were unanimously adopted.

The following postscript was added to the report:—The directors request particular tention to the following announcement—In order to obtain sufficient funds to the carrying on of the concern, they will adopt the recommendation of the sharehold to allow a discount of 2½ per cent. on all payments of the call made on rebera 4. a discount of 2½ per cent. on all payments of the call made. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the

### QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY.

The adjourned annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices Old Broad-street, on Thursday,—Mr. G. Roopen in the chair.

Old Broad-street, on Thursday,—Mr. G. Roofer in the chair.

The Chairman having apologised for the absence of Col. Kennedy, quested to wait upon the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, meeting had been adjourned for four months, in order to obtain from California, and called upon the secretary (Mr. W. J. Vian), to res directors, which is subjoined, and the correspondence which had tall the board in London and their agents in California:—

directors, which is subjoined, and the correspondence which had taken it the board in London and their agents in California:—

The directors propose briefly to lay before the proprietors a statement of curred since the general meeting was adjourned from Feb. I last.

In accordance with the expressed wish of the shareholders on that occasion and mining engineer were requested to furnish—1. A statement of the position party, and its future prospects.—2. A schedule of the property possessed by in California, and the amount it would probably realise if sold.—3. Some quartz from the company's claims to be assayed in this country.

In the interval between the dispatch of these letters and the receipt of regionships statements have been received, an abstract of which is laid upon the five months, from October to March, the mill only ran 78 days, and principally for salaries, exceeded the receipts by 460. 14s. 3d. A considera however, has now been effected in the monthly expenditure by means of the staff, and it does not now exceed 2837, per month, as compared with 50 The actural position of the company has deteriorated since the last meetin of 5611, 0s. 9d., the balance of indebtedness shown by the staff amended a 1354. 8s. 2d. against 834. 7s. 5d. in February last.

The reason assigned for the small quantity of work done during the wint the effect of the commercial crisis in the eastern states, which caused a jefornia also, and created so much distrust that the miners were unable to obt the storekeepers, and consequently reduced to embark in any speculative et as quartz uning. Those employés of the company to whom it was indebted claims the manager had no means of satisfying, insisted on having security and the trustee and manager, therefore, consented to a judgment in their & condition that it should not be enforced for six months, at the expiration of Oct. next, the mill and machinery will be sold, with, however, a further right.

claims the manager had no means of satisfying, insisted on having security for tea and the trustee and manager, therefore, consented to a judgment in their favour, a condition that it should not be enforced for six months, at the expiration of which Oct. next, the mill and machinery will be sold, with, however, a further right of set within six months. The amount for which judgment was given was 2000,, bear terest at 2 per cent. per month, and unless this sum, at least, is sent out the property of the trustees and Mr. Attwood to the enquiries of the directors will to the meeting, but the incomplete and musatisfactory character of that reply is evident, Mr. Attwood having but very partially complied with their request. It observed that it is not expected the sale of the mill will realise more than 200 amount of the judgment debts; and, therefore, unless this amount is raised by the holders the company will be virtually wound-up.

The present meeting is not competent to take any steps for dissolving the case.

The present meeting is not competent to take any steps for di out, should this course be determined on, a special meeting will

out, should this course be determined on, a special meeting will be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the correspondence proved that they had a viroperty, but he could not deny that there was immense difficulty in mangiar, its considerable of the property of the

ever funds were forwarded, they were invariably applied to purpose affects of the views and wishes of the board. The object of the meeting was to accrain he a mind of the shareholders, as to the course to pursue. Mr. Altwood was a main table unaft for his place. That he was an excellent engineer there could be no doubt, add was thoroughly honest, but in all financial affairs he was unterly lost.

A SHARHOLDER wished to know why they did not make a change? If it were find that he was incompetent, the best way would be to discharge him. The CHAIRMAS reminded them that they could not discharge him without paying flow the to him and others, and that they had not the funds to do so. In order that the web to him and others, and that they had not the funds to do so. In order that the winding to on, their agents had confessed judgment for debts to the amount of 200, will interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per emit, per month, or 24 per cent. per amount.

In answer to a question from a shareholder, the Secratari explained that the sum and 1930-0, will that 3000, would get them out of their difficulties, and provide them a fund toon with that 3000, would get them out of their difficulties, and provide them a fund toon with that 3000, would get them out of their difficulties, and provide them a fund toon with that 3000, would get them out of their difficulties, and provide them a fund toon with that they know and that they were quite solvent and the thin they had 2000, in England, so that they were quite solvent A SHARKHOLDER enquired the number of shares which had been issued, and whether small call would not meet the difficulty?

The CHAIRMAN said that 49,316 shares were issued, but that those present mutainto entirely depend upon themselves, as few others would assist them. The only possib means he knew of for raising funds would be to issue preference shares, basing a his mate of interest; but he found that there would be some difficulty in doing so. It he was a supposition of the sound that there would be some diffi

BOMBAY,

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officers of t

quantities but as it w ployed (he was aband time, by b are still of speedy cor tion of the At G We used the CHA for shares next Jour GERN have been tions wit killas adj in this m on the co

MININ

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Ros level da contain per: th having driven 2 to 3 is under the

those shareholders who were desirous of saving the property at sum to purchase the judgment, whereby they would be entropy the sum to purchase the judgment creditors.

A guaranteed to the judgment creditors.

Arrived), having heard the tenor of the discussion, said that see his share if it were decided to go on; but there were many en they came to a conclusion. There were other miles now erritories, which would take away many of their best miners, but was deficient in zeal; and if they engaged another they skr. Attwood's housety, and his energy might be no greater, ring which many suggestions were thrown out and objected meeting be adjourned for a month, in order to obtain from the amount necessary to purchase the 2000. judgment, and ment of the position of the company's affairs be forwarded to co-operation requested. ne amount necessary to pure cent of the position of the cor-operation requested.

#### 80MBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

seedings at the meeting of this company, held at the London m, on Wednesday last, present features which deserve the serious atn of all those who are interested in the prosecution and progress of

perm, on Wednesday last, present features which deserve the serious attention of all those who are interested in the prosecution and progress of him railways. Hitherto Indian railway enterprise has been entrusted the management of men of high standing and influence, and possessed such personal knowledge of the district through which the lines ensures to their care are to pass. And shother important fact is, that such gentlement is sufficient in some instances oppexing the policy of the East India Company, always such as well as a utter through which that Hon. Company necessis we aliade, the work of consideration of the position of parties, local influence and well as a utter disregard of the controlling power of the East India Company, always welliade, the work of consideration of the position of parties, local influence and secondary control by a surface of the controlling power of the East India Company and the secondary of the controlling power of the East India Company is entirely as well as a surface of the controlling power of the East India Company is eight, but that with a surface and produced the control of the controlling power of the East India Company is eight, but that with a stiff approbation of the official director, Sir James C. Melville, the number has secondary of the board is sufficient for all practical purposes, and that an increase is not a sufficient for all practical purposes, and that an increase is not such a surface of the control in the harmany with Sir J. C. Melville and the East India Company, and that the unsaling promises to result in all the advantages originally contemplated by its prosess upon the portion of India with which they are connected. Set the late broker of the company, Mr. Hartridge, appears to have had some different with the board, in respect of his commission for placing "the shares, and he provide the base of the control in the standard receives so high a remuneration, negociations with the company would, upon a service to this company, should he be elected a di

when the board being made acquainted with his (Mr. Hartridge's) and his friends', elect. with the intention, a herewards avowed, of turning out the existing board by a red surprise." So much for Mr. Hartridge, with respect to whom the facts above red surprise, the next point of discussion, and one well deserving the attentive consideration of niges pharcholders, but for the novelty of it and the perticious results to which it get lead, was that the chief engineer of the line (Col. Kennedy) was also manusqing enter, with his brother as secretary—a state of things, we believe, without parallel builtow history. Now, Mr. Hartridge, the late broker of the company, is the great part of the Kennedy, against whom it was charged by the board that he (Col. Engely) desired to obtain a control over the entire patronage of the undertaking, and as he and other officers of the company had been exerting themselves to secure a magnitude of the company had been exerting themselves to secure a magnitude of the company had been exerting themselves to secure a magnitude of the company had been exerting themselves to secure a magnitude of the company had been exerting themselves to secure a magnitude of the company had been exerting themselves to secure a magnitude of the company had been exerting themselves to secure a magnitude of the company of the company had been exerting themselves to be elected in place of the members retring. This motion of Mr. Hartridge's was carried by a large majority, homoqueue, as the directors allege, of the "Candestine and surreptitious manner" in which peace had been obtained behind the directors backs. Mr. Hartridge essirad to well as the segment of the company. Another little fact—the present solicitor, Mr. Freshfield, selected a feet to Mr. Hartridge as well as ittigated to deal with such a motion at advanced manufacture of the company. Another little fact—the present solicitor, Mr. Freshfield, selected a fr. Athriba to the chair, and they proceeded to elect four directors, by the second of the su

#### MINING NOTABILIA. [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

MINING IN IRELAND.—Many years since a copper mine was wrought i MINING IN IRELAND.—Many years since a copper mine was wrought it vicinity of Deanpark, which report says was then considered productive, and large satisfies of the ore were shipped at Drogheda, as the Custom House documents show as a first was before steam-power was used for pumping, and the motive power then emped thouses and windmills) was insufficient to keep the water out of the workings, is standard. Probably the cost of transit to Drogheda (about nine miles) at the sby had reals, might have had its effects also in stopping the works. The shaft still open, and are now alongside the Navan branch railway, by which a cheap an etc. The control of the works when the still open, and the new alongside the Navan branch railway, by which a cheap an etc. On which we have been could be lad to the port, if the indications would warrant the resump of the works. The shafts are in the property of Mr. Eyginton, of Lisioke.

At GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED, the prospects are reported to be of a spaceter such as must be very cheering to the adventurers, after all their vicissitudes. We understand that arrangements have been made by which the scrip ANCELLORSVILLE GOLD MINING COMPANY can be exchanged, on certain conditions in a new undertaking, the name and objects of which will be published in our

GERNICK MINE .- About one-half of the shares forming the new capita ave been disposed of, and instructions have been sent to the mines to recommence opera-ons without delay. As the Trevool Mine is producing a good quantity of copper ore in the illas adjoining the elvan, there is good reason to hope that like success will be attained this mine, when the 40 fm. level is likewise driven through the elvan into the killas the course of the engine lode.

MILLTOWN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (CO. CLARE, IRELAND). • mine appears to be progressing even more favourably than anticipated. A report er the head "British Mines," will be read with much interest by all concerned in success of the advantage.

At CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS, one of Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co's tellent steam-engines was started on Saturday. Mr. Joseph Edgeumbe presided at more, and Captain James Carpenter must have felt highly gratified at the feeling manisted—a unanimous wish of "Success to Capt. Carpenter, and may it prove a good and sting bal."

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—The new lode, at the trial shaft, is of the most promising character; it is 2 ft. wide, producing some very rich copper ore, a box of which has been sent to the offices, where it is open to those interested. This shaft is evidently going down on the outerop of a shoot of ore, and when we consider what the old mine produced from a parallel lode, and not far to the south, it augurs well for this lode. The cross-cut is being driven south in the 32, to cut the south lode, which cannot be more than a few fathoms from it, and as the cross-cut is in a beautiful channel of ground, great hopes of success are entertained when it is reached.

Rosewance, Crossea, —The province shaft is now 32 fms. under edit.

ere foun

ng £200 he work 000, with

hopes of success are entertained when it is reached.

Rosewarne Consols.—The engine-shaft is now 32 fms. under adit; a level driving east and west about 6 ms. in the western end; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, or the driving east and west about 6 ms. in the western end; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, containing a branch of yellow copper or about 6 in. thick, and is very good quality coperations of the property of the state of the st

#### MINING MAXIMS .- No. 11.

Teaching by proverbs seems to have been prevalent in every age and in every state of society. Of the former we have abundant proof in sacred and profane history. Amongst the most savage, as well as semi-barbarous, nations the same method is found to exist. They seem intended as a series of brief homilies for committal to memory, and are certainly more likely to be remembered than more extensive or lengthened wise sayings.

likely to be remembered than more extensive or lengthened wise sayings. Perhaps no axiom is better suited or calculated to encourage miners in their avocation than the proverb at the head of our paper. Its truth is equally apparent as that forming the subject of our previous paper. Ingenuity and contrivance are qualities for which the Cernish miner is preminently distinguished. An instance has just come under our notice which fully displays the truth of our assertion. A man named T. Sandercock, who had for years been accustomed to work in feep mines, was determined, if possible, to render himself capable of taking charge of a steamengine, and securing a good situation ere declining years came on. With this view, and with the most limited means, he set to work in his unemployed hours, and built a model engine, with a horizontal cylinder of 2½ inches diameter and 7-inch stroke. The author of his paper was accidentally passing the cottage when the first trial of this ingenious and creditable piece of machinery was being made. The extreme satisfaction of dentally passing the cottage when the first trial of this ingenious and creditable piece of machinery was being made. The extreme satisfaction of the poor fellow on finding it worked to admiration was only equalled by that of the two or three gentlemen who were present, who also rejoiced as he rose up with pride on his countenance, and gratification in his soul, and exclaimed, "Surely I shall be able to get a place as engineman now!" does not this man deserve encouragement? We hope this paper may be the means of forwarding it, as he bears a most excellent character for so-briety and industry, of which no better evidence than the foregoing could be adduced.

If the miner cannot plan his work cleverly he must work hard or starve. Necessity is the mother of Invention: this principle, a taste for and rea-

If the miner cannot plan his work cieverly he must work hard or starve. Necessity is the mother of Invention: this principle, a taste for and readiness to adopt improvements not often found in workmen of the grade to which miners are supposed to belong. On some occasions the introduction of what they term a "new fangled notion" causes a little opposition and obstinacy (as in the case of the safety-fuse), when the captains say, 
"Well, they that can't schemey must louster," objections are silenced, and 
the trial made, far more readily than if the most elaborate and persuasive 
language had been adopted. This phrase has also been the cause of many 
a fine and intelligent fellow raising himself from the rank of workman to 
that of superiority. By contriving and endeavouring to excel he so far 
improves his mind and life as to render himself independent of the necessity of draggery.

that of superiority. By contriving and endeavouring to improves his mind and life as to render himself independent of the necessity of druggery.

Like all others, it too has been abused, and many have they been who have taken to scheming in its worst sense, by which to avoid hard work. This, however, does not militate against the utility of the apothegm. There is scarcely one in the whole list of proverbs that may not be twisted to suit some vile end or witty contradiction. To those who endeavour to accomplish such ends we leave the merit and the profit; we look only on the words as they are obviously intended to be understood, and regret that so many of our old Cornish mottoes, proverbs, and nearly obsolete but expressive and significant words, should be allowed to sink into oblivion. They would, doubtless, form an interesting volume, highly valuable at some future day, as many an old story, and indeed documents of extreme consequence, abound with such quotations.

We commend the subject of our present paper to the notice of miners generally, but to the younger portion in particular, and urge them to its consideration in the point of view we hold it. By habits of attention, observation, by continual experiment and contrivance, to prevent the necessity of extreme labour, that by so doing they may raise themselves, save mining expenses, and so encourage and stimulate mining adventure; and we beg them to remember the example of Thomas Sandercock, the miner, and the boy who by "scheming" discovered the method of self-acting gear for opening and shutting the valves of steam-engines, by which he saved aimself from "louster;" that the field of invention and contrivance is as yet but just on the dawn of cultivation by mankind; that it is illimitable, and that all in their sphere have it in their power to practically improve the old Cornish wise saw—"They that can't schemey must louster."

George Henwood.

### FOREIGN MINES.

St. John del Rey Company (Limited).—Advices from Brazil:—

Morro Vetho, May 18.—The produce for April is 21,730 oits. = 208.759 lbs. troy, and

From	general stamps	11,861	from	4202.4 =	2.822
**	Addison (Bahu stone)	4,065		1840.0 =	3.033 2.630
5.9	Lyon (W. & mid. cach.)	2,891		1689.2 =	1.763 ( 2.600
99	Susanna (20 fm. level)	574		192.0 =	
22	Arrastres	1,297			=0.175
99	Praia	1,042	********		
	Total	21,730		7373-6	2.805
he prod	uce for April, 21,780 oits. (			., 435 oits.	)=21,295 oitava

Profit ..... £ 352 17

In my last respects I said it was to be expected that the produce for April would be low, and I regret to have to note that the preceding table shows that it has turned out so. There has been a failing off in the richness of all the other stone as compared with the preceding month, and we had hoped that the stone from the 20 fathom level would have yielded more than it has done (2,989 oits, per ton); this separation is being continued, the others having been stopped for the present. It also happens, unfortunately, that with a low produce there is a high cost, but of it some of the items are not strictly monthly expenditure, as 3 contos for wrought-tron pipes for pumps, kibbles, and ratchet rails; upwards of 5 contos for export duty, &c., on last remittance of gold. The expenditure for timber and poles is also heavy, nearly 7 contos.

Morro Vetho, May 22.—Mr. Wood is leaves to-day (Monday, the 24th inst.) for Rio, in charge of nine boxes, containing 43,589 oits., equal to 418-758 lbs. troy of smalgamated gold, addressed to Messrs. W. Harrison and Co., with instructions to ship them by first packet to your address, as it seems quite certain that the rate of exchange on London will be so low that the gold cannot be advantageously disposed of in Rio.

Morro Vetho, May 31.—Cold extracted to date, 1,261 oits., viz., 11,518 oits. from stamps and 573 from arrastres, from 914 cubic feet of sand (result of 16 days' stamping) yielding 12:60 oits. per cubic foot, and from 4936 tons of stone, equal to 2 299 oits, per ton, and 523 oits. from the Praia. In consequence of the mail steamers having now to leave Rio on the 9th of the month instead of the 14th, we ould not get ready more than 16 days' produce of the current month (instead of 19 or 20 days), to be included in the remittance, as has been done from March, 1856.

Mink.—The operations have been carried on with regularity. The crack at the Bahu, mentioned in my letter of June 18, has been showing some movement; but one pillar of wood of six pieces has been completed und

now, and the other pillar will be got in will also pearances are on the whole promising.

The QUENANGEN MINING COMPANY.—June 7: The estimated product for May was 5-30 tons of prills, 20 per cent. = 1-06 tons of copper; and 28-00 tons dredge 8½ per cent. = 2-28 tons of copper: Charla, 33-30 tons of ore, and 3-44 tons of copper. The character of the north lode, E, remains unchanged. A new stope under the 10, from shaft No. 3, has been taken on tribute at \$12 per ton, of 8 per cent. ore; the lode is only 9 to 10 in. wide, but carries in places a rib of ore 3 to 4 in. big. Surface-work has been

PONTGIBAUD MINES.—Capt. Rickards, June 26: Pranal: The Armand NTGIBAUD MINES.—Capt. Rickards, June 20: 1 1000.

mantine lodes are approaching each other in going south, there not being more than stres between the two ends at this time, The 50 metre level, south of Bontoux's on the Armand lode, is looking very promising, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The 50, south of the same shaft, on Felix lode, is still in ore ground, yielding ½ ton per fin. The stopes and tribute pitches are yielding an average quantity of ore, and all are working in good spirit.—Barbecot: We have now working in this mine three tribute pitches, at an average price of 121 frs. per ton of 50 per cent. ore; at Brot we have four pares of men on tribute at 100 frs. per ton.—Mioche: The adit level north from cross-cut, on the No. 3 lode, has been driven through ore ground for the last 40 metres, and still looks well; the lode in the present end of the level is well marked, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fin; this we consider a very promising feature in this mine, being under the hill, and further north than any ore has before been discovered on either of the lodes. The 40, north of Taylor's shaft, on the castern part of No. 3 lode, has laid open a good piece of ore ground, but the present end is poor. The sinking of Taylor's engine-shaft under the 46 proceeds very satisfactorily, and we have every reason to expect its reaching the proper depth for a 60 by the end of August, and about the same time we expect also to get about the new engine, so there is a fair prospect of getting the new engine in good working trim this summer. The stopes and tribute pitches continue to yield well.—Rosier: The tributers throughout this mine are still working with good spirit and giving fair quantities of ore, the prices ranging from 50 to 150 fm, per ton of ore, 50 per cent. of lead.—Boure: the 40 metre level, south towards Agnes' shaft, has come in contact with a large kindly lode, running very much like the St. George lode, and, being about the point for it, we think there is a fair chance of laying open some good ground between Agnes' and St. Mary's shafts; we have began a level on its course, which yields ½ to ne pr fm. The 40, south from cross-cut, is turning out 4 tons of ore per fm. Il length, the same level, north from cross-cut, is turning out 4 tons of ore per fm. Il length, the same level, north fro

ing, as the drought has deprived us of nearly all our water; we have had no several weeks. The few days our engine has been working has given us or it, but for the first 18 or 20 days little was done; notwithstanding we expect to

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY .- Z. Walls, June 26: The mine through w ILDEERG MINING COMPANY.—L. Walls, June 26: The mine throng out is looking well, and the underground operations and dressing are being pushed vigorossly. There is a great improvement in the end driving east from Carter's sha at the deep sdit level, on the Erbteistergang lode. This was reported last week to producing good saving-work; but I am glad to say that it is now worth 3½ to silver lead ore per lachter. The Nos. 2 and 3 sinks going down below the deep ad driving west from the long cross-cut, will produce 6 tons of silver-lead ore per lachter from 3 to 3½ tons per lachter. The cutting of the plat at Michael's shaft is complete and the men are now employed timbering the same, which I hope will be finished a the sinking of the shaft resumed on Tuesday next.

THE MINING MARKET .- We have received the following communications:

The Mining Market.—We have received the following communications:

From Mr. James Crofts:—A somewhat noticeable feature in statistical matters is the returns of the Board of Trade, just issued, of the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, as compared with the corresponding period of 1836-1857, from which it appears, that in the latter year the amount was 72,067,0001, against 66,879,0001, for the former, showing a decrease about equal to the reductions made in the income tax; the last quarter of this year presenting, however, the greatest tendency to improvement. It must be remarked, that so far the return is satisfactory, the late crisis taken into consideration. The steadily increasing demand for money, and advance in its value, is a more tangible fact, as indicating, according to the writer's theory, unmistakable evidences of gradually returning prosperity, which, though alow, is sure. The mining market has shown in general, during this week, more activity in a large number of shares; but, with some special exceptions, prices are still either stationary or somewhat lower, being in favour of buyers and against sellers. The fear that a further fall would take place in fin, pending the Dutch sale of Banca, appears to be dissipated; and all tin dividend mines, such as Providence and Par Consols, are better, and getting scarce. Lead dividend mines are steady, and are not disappointing inte buyers, even at the high prices. Redmoor shares have started from 6s. to 7s. per share, the prospects of the mine being really good; and a demand, notwithstanding the adverse even at the high prices.

Redmoor shares have started from 6s. to 7s. per share, the prospects of the mine being really good; and a demand, notwithstanding the adverse sale of ore, in Okel Tor has sprung up for the shares, and a few have been sold at fair rates. Progressive mines, taken in the mass, are flat, with the exceptions more particularly allude to.

When an advance takes place in the market value of a mine of 200 per cent. or more in about

rates. Progressive inners, taken in the market value of a mine of 200 per cent. or more in about two days, as is the fact with Wheal Harriett, a Strict scrutiny is demanded into the causes, if only to demonstrate that they are not of an ephemenal character. Whe all Harriett is what may be called an "old mine," having been at Work some years, in the Camborne district, in 5129 shares, and, by the present company, 3l. 15s. per share expended. It is, of course, furnished with ample machinery and appliances for working. The engine-shaft is sunk to 140 fms. (100 fms. below the adit), and a level driving, as also at the level above (the 90 fm.), but the ore now raising, and the point which is apparently demonstrating the future wealth of the mine, is the 74, where they have the older propreted to be worth 50f. to 60f. per fathom; some of the ore valued at 10f. per ton, showing a considerable improvement in the value of the ore. The last three months' sales, ending June, having realised only 4f. 12s. 5d. per ton. "In the bottom of the end" the lode will yield 10 tons of ore per fathom, and of a still better quality than the before-mentioned, whilst a report from Capt. Delbridge, which is confirmed in this particular by the agent of the mine, in still more emphatic terms, states the discovery to be "the best course of ore which has been seen in the district for seven years, and, excepting West Scion, the best in the Camborne district." Thus far the facts: and for the rest to guide parties who may desire to invest whilst the shares remain at about 10,000f. in value for a rich mine, it should be remembered that the important mines of Builer, Dolocath, Condurow, Basset, Stray Park, Carne Brae. Therort, and others, are surrounding properties, with lodes either parallel to, or, on the course of, Wheal Harriett bodes, whilst the first-named of these mines, Wheal Builer, with 5f, paid, in 266 shares, were at one period worth 1200f, per share. It remains to be added that the large and important mineralised area of which Wheal H

mportant mineralised area of which Wheat Harriett is the centre, and not on the set in Cornwall, is a most important fact, and not to be lost sight of in estimating its rospective value.

We are piesased to report a continued improvement in Catherine and Jane Consols, the topes, &c., now yielding 58 cwts. ofore against 46 cwts. last week, and 10 tons ready for ampling on July 3. The capitain reports, that "the improved appearance of the mine rill enable us to increase our future returns." The shares have considerably advanced, and scarce on the market, at advanced rates. Wheal Edward and Great Wheal Airred both at rates in avour of buyers, and business doing in them, there being no adverse hange in the mines to account for the fall in price, and, therefore, they are respectively afe to buy. Lady Bertha very low. The cross-course appears to be interfering with he steady progress of this mine.

In another part of the Journal appears a rather elaborate report from the Fiorence line, detailing operations and prospects up to this time, which cannot be considered therwise than highly attisfactory. The mishap in prematurely reporting the sale of he silver ore is fully explained in the report, which is entitled to implicit confidence, he whole cost of the mine up to the end of June (including dues) appears to be 175th, eaving a balance in hand of upwards of 150th, in addition to which there are 2 tons of cod ore on the mine.

On May 15 (page 821 of the Journal) the writer opened a discussion upon the question.

leaving a balance in hand of upwards of 150%, in addition to which there are 2 tons of good ore on the mine.

On May 15 (page 32) of the Journal) the writer opened a discussion upon the question of advertising mining shares for sale, for good or evil to himself, but intended for the public good. It may prove interesting, after a lapse of six weeks, to notice the effect of this movement so far as it is possible to trace it; and, in approaching the subject, it must be assumed that the advertisers of shares are individually sensitive to any criticism upon their modes of seeking business, and would, therefore, be, in one way or other, instended in their future mode of treating the matter in the Journal. The writer finds, then, that on May 15th there were with prices attached 192 different mine shares, and without prices 70—together 262 mines, advertised for sale, whilst in the last Journal there are only 52 with prices affixed, and 106 without prices—total 158, against 262 mines. Now, since the market within the last six weeks has become more depressed, and, as a consequence, more sellers, there would, in the absence of any discussion on the question, have been an augmented number of shares offered, matend of a diminution of 30 per cent.; thus exhibiting, on the part of advertisers, the element of caution in a marked degree, and more especially as regards the affixing of prices. The writer presumes no further than the above figures are a text to take any credit to himself for originating the movement, and he will not cease to court public attention to the matter, as involving an unsound principle of business, whist, in the meantime, it may not be inopportune to notice that, in the last Journal, one advertiser (whether under the influence of the caution alluded to, the writer is unable to say) makes the extraordinary reservation that the shares he advertises for sale at fixed prices, "or any part," are for "to-day" (Saturday), thus offering an immense boon to his triends in the country, who are supposed to see the J

the shares he advertises for sale at fixed prices, "or any part," are for "to-day" (Saturday), thus offering an immense boon to his friends in the country, who are supposed to see the Journal at the earliest on the following Monday.

From Mr. Peter Watson:—The Mining Share Market is evidently more active, and an increased amount of business is being transacted; prices of shares, however (especially heavy dividend ones), have in several instances given way under the crippling influences of all but total inanity which prevailed the latter half of May and the whole of June. The accumulating stores of money and restricted channels of absorption, added to an abundant harvest in France, and though all but certain excess over average crops at home, with pacific intelligence from America and India, all tending to inspire confidence in commercial dealings, whilst the improved yield of many established undertakings, and numerous and important discoveries made in others, although only partially developed, direct immediate attention to Cornish and Devon Mines as a most desirable and profitable medium for investment. An important discovery has been made at Harriett—this property has every favourable analogy, and the shareholders are likely to be rewarded for their patience and perseverance. Some 12 to 18 months ago there was a doubt as to future prosecution of this mine, in consequence of several large shareholders not feeling disposed to pay more calls, when I proposed to take all relinquished shares at a price, or value of materials: in a few days, however, news arrived of improvements, and the mine has gradually improved since. Kelly Bray, another mine which I have frequently called attention to, has risen from 30s. to '21. Bis, to 31, and continues to be largely dealt in; shares are scarce, and I predict a further very considerable rise. Wheal Edward, Wheal Arrhur, Lewis, North Frances, South Carn Brea, Sortridge Consols, East Russell, Ding Dong, Redmoor, North Basset, Wheal Wrey, and many others have recently receded b

From Mr. R. TREDINNICK :- The Mining Share Market during the past our months, yet, until the middle of June, former quotations were well sust sure of sales, however, during the past three weeks, especially in heavy of panies, have effected sad havee. Old Tolgus United is rapidly developing; south lode is laying open a fine deposit of ore, 2 R. wide, and likely to impro-the engine-shaft is down 62 fms. from surface, and a plat is being cut; lode engine-shaft is down 62 fms. from surface, and a plat is being cut; stones of ore; the cross-cut south, in the 50 from surface, is passing through a beautiful channel of ground, identical with the Old Toigus, which adjoins, and that formerly yielded [500,000 worth of copper ores. The former has every favourable analogy, and bids fair to become a first-class prize. The prospects at Tolvadden Mine are good. In the Calstock district, Kelty Bray bids fair to become a valuable property; during the past few months ores to the value of 6000% have been discovered in excess of returns, whilst the points of discovery are looking exceedingly well. Hingston Down is rather gloomly reported upon, and shares have receded. Sortridge Consols, Devon Great Consols, and South Caradon are slightly in demand, at former quotations.

The ELECTRIC AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, in order to meet the increasing traffic between England and the North of Europe, have order from Messrs. Glasse and Elliott, of Greenwich, a new cable containing several wires, is intended to be submerged before the end of the summer from a point between Lowest and Orfordness to Zandvoort, on the Dutch coast, not far from Amsterdam. This on will be 130 miles in length, and weigh 9½ tons per mile, being the heaviest yet mar factured. By means of this cable it is expected that the direct communication betwee London, Berlin, Hamburg, &c., will be greatly facilitated.

COAL v. WOOD FOR RAILWAY ENGINES.—The directors of the New COAL 2. WOOD FOR KAILWAY ENGINES.—The directors of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, in their annual report submitted to the meeting, held at Jersey city, on June 4, say that "the experiments made by two first-class engines have been continued, showing great economy of coal (Cumberland) over wood. The average cost per mile was about one-third less than wood. The statements of some other companies show a still further saving in coal. The conclusion is, that wherever the cost of wood is not less than \$3 to \$4\$ per cort, coal will be found most economical."—United States Railroad and Mining Register.

### Mining Correspondence.

### BRITISH MINES.

canality consolts.—J. Trewin, June 28: The lode in the engine-shaft is producing taying work for lead, of cannot speak of any change having taken place in the 10, east of the engine-shaft, since last reported; no change to notice in the rise in the back of this level during the past week, worth about 6 cwts, of lead per fm; the stopes in the back of this level are producing 5 cwts, of leaf per fm. The lode in the 10, west of the engine-shaft, is much the same as for some time past. The lode in the 10, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 4 cwts, of lead per fm., and to presenting an improving appearance. The lode in the 10, west of the eastern shaft, is producing occasional stones of lead qre; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the wince in bottom of the adit, west of the eastern shaft, is worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes in the back of the nait, west of the engine-shaft, are worth 6 cwts, of lead per fm.;

are worth 6 cwts, of fead per rm.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, 8. Uren, June 30: Field's engine-ahatt is not sunk 5 fms. below the 160 fm. level; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, still unproductive; no lod yet discovered in the 160 cross-cat north. The north lode in the 140, west of flookan, i 3 in. wide, spotted with ore, but not to value; the north lode in the 140, seat of flookars is worth 101, per fm. We have not yet intersected the main lode in the cross-cut sout in this level. The main lode at Davey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, is 4 for wide, spotted with ore; the lode in the 120, driving east of said shaft, is 3f. wide, wort 32, per fm. The lode in No. I winze, sinking below the 110, is worth 301, per fm. The lode in the 10, driving east, is worth 152, per fm.; the south branch in this level, east of the above shaft, is worth 104, per fm. No change to notice in the 70 fm. level, east the flookan, since our least report.

the above shaft, is worth 10t, per fin.

So the shaft, is worth 10t, per fin.

So the shaft, is worth 10t, per fin.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, June 29: During the past week Cox's engine-haftmen have been engaged cutting plat in the 12, and by Saturday next I anticipate hey will have finished it; they will then commence the cross-cut north towards Eaton' ode. A portion of the alit operations will be censed on Saturday next, being survey-lay. The engine continues to work very steadily.

The engine continues to work very steadily.

DAY. The engine continues to work very steadily.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Rarkla, June 26: The men are working with spirit in sinking below the 15, but the ground is very hard, which makes our progress slow; there is but very little change for sulphur for the last few days. We have set to-day the add teve to drive act by four men, and we shall also commence to drive the add tevel west in the level, which we will commence on Monday; sunk since hast report 3 ft. 6 in.—total, 6 fins, 2 ft.

BALLYMONEEN.—New Accounts the Deliver, then 24. The 18 ft. below continues.

on Monday; sunk since last report 3 ft. 6 in.—total, 6 fms, 2 ft.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdouald, R. Pellow, June 24: The 18 fm. level continues without change; the present end shows veins of spar carrying copper; the lime rock is also spotted with copper; the lode in the north end is 3 ft. wide, and is worth 3 tous of copper mundle per fathom. No. 3 stope is worth 1 ton of copper, 10 cwts, of lead, and 10 tous of mundle per fathom. No. 3 stope is worth 1½ ton of lead, 1 ton of copper, and 25 tons of mundle per fathom. No. 3 stope is worth 1½ to worth 1 ton of copper, 10 cwts. of lead, and 8 tons of mundle per fm. The lode in the south drift is worth 1 ton of copper, 10 cwts. of lead, and 8 tons of mundle per fm. The lode in the underhand stope is worth 2 tons of copper and 5 tons of mundle per fm. We lode in the crisher. A large quantity of mundle has been spalled and made ready for market.

RAMPEYLDE.—C. Hand, June 28; There is, but little change since the date of the context is the context of the

BAMPYLDE.—C. Hand, June 28: There is but little change since the date of the profit. The bottom of the 40 west, under winze F, has been looking better that exceed, but a head, or small branch, coming in his cut out the rib of ore, and disordered, but a head, or small branch, coming in his cut out the rib of ore, and disordered in the lode a little; there is but little doubt that it will improve again shortly. A copper ore, about 12 in. × 9 in. × 7 in., was taken from this bottom a few days relighing I cwt. 29 lbs. The water is increasing, and three labourers are put on to determine the control of th ghing I cwt. 20 lbs. The water is increasing, and three labourers are put on to draw 40 end west (or R), on Politimore lode, is worth about 54, per fin., but the lode is now ing more settled, and improving. R, east at No. 3 cross-course, is opening wider h a good appearance, though with little ore, except in the back. Winze I, east an to, it is good; this winze is now open from the 30 to the 40. The stope E, in back of th is not so good as a few days ago. The supply of water is becoming again inadequateur surface operations.

to our surface operations.

BARF.—W. Mitchell, June 33: The ground continues good in the cross-cut west, and from all appearance we are nearing the lode. We have driven east I fathom during the week. I would advise more men to be put on in the old workings, there being good lead standing in several places. The men are clearing the stuff from the back of the new lode as fast as the place will admit them to do so. Our prospects are very encouraging.

lode as fast as the place will admit them to do so. Our prospects are very encouraging.

BASSET CONSOLS.—W. Harris, June 30: On Saturday last we set the new shaft to sink from 5 fms. below the surface, by six men and three boys, 10 fms. stent, at 60s, per fathom; we also set a new rise in back of the 30 (shallow adit) to meet the new shaft, by six men and three boys, 10 fms. stent, at 85s, per fathom. We calculate to hole in two months; when done, it will be a great advantage in working the mine. With the exception of the stopes and deep adit end we have suspended the driving, &c., or other bargains, that the men may have good air to rise with all speed; the stopes are worth 14th per fathom for copper ore. The 30 end, east of lead course, has a very kindly appearance. The deep adit end driving west is very wet; lode 1 ft. 6 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore and blende. This end is getting near where we expect to get the shoot of ore we drove through in the level above. We shall sample about 45 tons or ore in a fortnight from this.

EEDPORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, July 2: The shallow adit is being pushed on

ORD 0.03 50.65. This provides the control of the shaft, according to the force, and is now within about 5 ft, of the east end of the shaft with us. After this ground is spent we shall commence rising against the shaft with hands as is found necessary to expedite this work. This being the most essent to be carried on, we have commenced creating a horse-whim, &c., so as to shift without the aid of the engine, as the water is only a few barrels a core; in hing worth mentioning. The lode in the middle adit level is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft, wide

containing spots of copper ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, June 29: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 148 east and west. The lode in the 149 east as 3 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. Pauli's stopes, in bottom of the 115 east, are worth 4 tons; Huggins's, 5 tons; and Jackboon's, 7 tons por fm. We are sinking by the side of the lode at the new shaft. No lode taken down in the 115 west. The lode in the 193 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth from 2 to 3 tons per fm. Warne's atopes, in bottom of this level, will yield 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 47 east is improved, being now 2 ftet wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 35 east is 2 ft. wide, awing work. We weighed off on Friday, 25tt. inst., 206 tons 19 cwts. 3 qrs., and sampled, computed, 201 tons.

BODCOLL.—P. Evans, June 28: The pitch did not look quite so well on Saturda be shaft is down about 3 ms; the ground about the lode is everything a miner won to to see; we shall put the pumps in the shaft next week, pechaps the latter part 11s, I want the mason work dose first at the boll-pit. I should say we are not taki your the lode at the shaft, as I find we can sink faster and cheaper without doing so.

BOULING WELL.—J. Delbritige, June 28: In the 60, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ for wide, yielding blende and a little lead, not to value. In the 69, east of King's the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding stones of ore and blende, and the lode has a kindly appearance. In the 50, east of King's, the lode is 1½ foot wide, yielding lead, blende, and stones of copper ore. In the 40 cross-cut, south of Austin's, the ground is favourable, and more wet than usual; we have about 3½ fins. to drive to meet the lode. In a winze theat and blende. In the 20, west of Austin's, the lode is 9 in. wide, a good branch of lead and blende. In the 20, west of Austin's south lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, yielding some good copper and lead ores. At Syrett's we are cutting a plat in the 30; we shall soon commence driving the 30. In the pre-sent week we have been cutting ground in the 40, at the engine-shaft, to put in a sole to drain the bottom lift below the 60. At Austin's shaft we are getting on slow, having to blast the ground, and then timber it afterwards. We have the shaft complete as deep as the 20, which is 23 fins. below the surface. Our tribute department is without change since setting day.

BRONFLOYD,—M. Barbary, June 30: The stones on the south lode, in back of the

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbary, June 30: The stopes on the south lode, in back of the cep adit, both east and west of James's rise, will yield full ½ ton of ore per fathom; he same lode in the 17, west of cross-cut, contains a slight mixture of ore, but not rich t present; this level, driving east, is in a most promising lode, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom; while the stopes in the back will, on an average, produce I ton of ore per fm. in the north lode, the 17 west will yield 6 or 7 evits, of ore per fathom; the stopes in ack of the same ½ ton of ore per fm. The new adit is proceeding favourably, as well a same of dressing operations.

HAVE our dressing operations.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, July I: The cross-cut south in the 10 has been driven into he flookan, or south part of the lode,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft., which is poor; therefore, the driving of the vecl cast on the north part was resumed on Tuesday. The bearing part of the lode, compening from the flootwall, is 12 ft. which as stated in my last advise. The winze sinking urder the 10, on the north part of the lode, is now  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fms. deep; it is still dry, and the dc quite as cood for one ast any previous period. The cross-cut from the perpendicula haft in the 20 is driven north towards the lode  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet; everything is now in complete consequently we shall make greater progress in future.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—6. Reynolds, June 29: On Saturday last I set he engine-shafe, to sink, by six men and three boys, at 26I. per fathom—it is now one 7 fm. 2 ft. below the 59; the lode in the shafe is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and much es same as when last reported. To drive west on the lode, in the 50, by four men, at I, per fathom. The lode at this point is looking much better since it passed through ne cross-course, and there is every appearance of a further improvement, the men aving commenced their work with energy.

awing commenced their work with energy.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—John Hambly, June 29: The lode at the bottom of the agine-shaft continues to improve; it is now about 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, sineral clay, mundic, and black copper one, and soft for breaking; you will no doubt own have a good ided of copper one. It broke from the bottom of the shaft to-day flookan, oft spar, mundic, and black one, as fine looking stuff as can be seen.

-R. Northey, June 29: The lode in the 70 fatt lead 10 cwts, per fm. The lode in the 60 west idth. The stope in the back of the same level is without alteration sine en have been engaged in putting in stull the past week

report. The men have been engaged in putting in stull the past week.

BWLCHSTELLAN.—R. Northey, June 30: The men are sinking by the side of the lode, which will be done a great deal faster and cheaper, as the lode is very hard and wet. The lack is very strong in cutting through the lode in the plat; if we had a little crusher, and could get 4t. or 4t. 10s. per ton, I think it would about pay its way, and in doing that we should be opening the mine, and the chance of discovering large deposits of lead is good; however, before going to more cost, it would be wise to have an interview, and thoroughly go into the matter.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, June 29: In the 50 east, on the caunter, the lode is about 5 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the winze sinking under the 10 the lode continues 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore. Wheal Gons shaft is cleared 15 fms. below the 50.—Other parts are without alteration.

Other parts are without alteration.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, June 29: We hope to clear the 38, and resume the riving of the cross-cut south either to-morrow or on the day following.

driving of the cross-cut south either to-morrow or on the day following.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—T. Williams, R. Sanders, July 1: On Saturday last we set the following bargains:—Harrison's engine-shutt to sink below the 12, by six men, at 91, per fm. The 12 to drive north, by four men, at 34, per fm.; the cross-cut to drive west, by four men, at 64, per fm. The shaftmen are at present-engaged in cutting cistern-plat, bearer-holes, fixing lift, rods, &c. In the cross-cut we have not met with any more strings of lead, and the ground is very close and hard. The lode in the 12 north is just as last reported.

CAEVANNALL.—Wm. Roberts, June 29: In the 180 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, profucing crystallised iron, mundic, and stones of ore. The rise in back of the 113 is progressing favourably; lode 2 feet wide, chiefly mundic, with occasional stones of ore. The rise in the back of the 88 is nearly holed to the winge sinking under the 76; when these are communicated it will open tribute ground.

BYARTH CASTRICAN.

BYARTH CASTRICAN.

See a principle of the course of the lode; the course of the c of the lode, in the run of tin ground gone down t these levels to prove the lode, and to ventilate

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS.—Jas. Carpenter, July 1: We are sinking the engine-shaftery satisfactority, and are preparing the horse-whim to draw up the stuff. The engine a very good one in all it parts—very strong, and of good workmanship. It works is a relatably well, and I have reason to believe it will be as inexpensive in the consumpon of coals as most engines are on the same principle—a pumping-engine, 8 ft. stroke was bearing.

all beam.

OLLACOMBE.—S. Michell, June 29: During the last month the 84 fm. level, west Morris's engine-shaft, has been driven 8 fms. 3 ft. 3 in., and the lode is improved, no composed of quartz, prian, mundic, and increased quantities of rich copper ore, etc., west of the westerishaft, has been driven 5 fm. 0 ft. 3 in., and the lode is comed of quartz, congental capel, prian, and from 1 ton to 1½ ton of rich copper ore per form. The driving of his 72 fm. level is discontinued at present to admit of a rise up ut up to the 62, for the purpose of ventilation, and laying open tribute ground, a the lode is of a highly promising character, being composed of capel, quartz, blende, 11 ton of good ore per fnt. About 200 tons of good quality copper ore were sampled on day last. The following bargains were set on Saturday:—The 81 to drive west of tries sengine-shaft, at 3/, per fm. A rise to put up in the back of the 72 west, at 24. 5s. fm. The 62 to drive west of the western shaft, at 2/. 10s. per fm. The 50 cross-cut trive south of Morris's shaft, at 2/. 10s. per fm. A lite kibble filling and landing in time for two months, 10/1, per month.

COLLEGE.—A. Braithwaite, T. Murray, June 26: Since sending you our quarterly eport we have sunk an additional 2 feet, and we have much pleasure in reporting that he lead now extends southward across the shaft 4 n., estimated to produce about 10 exts. o the fathom. The stoping in the back of the level, which was let at 31, per ton, has reduced about 10 in 15 evits, of lead, the lode-at the present time being not so produce ive; we have let it to five men, at 64, per ton, to secure the ground and make the end of the shaft in good order. Not having that any rain lately our supply of water for working our wheel has failed, we have, therefore, commenced working our whim.

CROWNDALE.—J. Richards, July 1: In the shallow adit level cross-cut north the round is easy for progress, and congenial for mineral. In the winze sinking below the 0 the lode is not at present so productive; it is, however, exceedingly promising, worth tons of ore per fin. The lode in the pitch in the bottom of the 30 is still a good course fore, worth 5 tons per fathom. The 40 is being cleared with all dispatch, and will be ompleted in about another week; the lode, so far as seen, is composed of capel, mundle orders were composed of capel, mundle

nd ore, very promising.

CWM ERFIN.—June 29: The lode in the 69, going east of the drawing-shaft, is 2½ ft.

ride, composed of killas, quartz, and spots of lead ore, but not to value. The tode in

he 57, going east of drawing-shaft, is 4ft. wide, yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the

xde in the stopes over the back of this level, west of the rise, is 5ft. wide, yielding on an

verage 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 45, going east of the cross-cut, is

½ ft. wide, carrying a small branch of lead ore on each wall; I look forward for an imin the stopes over successive the constraints of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 45, going cast of the cross-cut, is age 8 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 45, going cast of the cross-cut fit wide, carrying a small branch of lead ore on each wall; I look forward for an imperence of the best of the stopes in the back of this level, over the cross-cut, into a constraint of the cross-cut, are taken away to the bottom of the 32; these taken now sinking a winze below the 45, about 32 fins, east of the cross-cut; the lode it, wide, vielding 12 cwts, of ore per fin. The lode in the 32, going cast of cross-cut, § yard wide, composed of killas, carbonate of lime, and carrying a regular leader of side for 4 in. wide: the slopes in the back of this level, 7 fins, cast of the cross-cut, id on an average 15 cwts, to 1 ton of lead ore per fin., the stopes in back of the same 7 fins. west of the cross-cut have rather failen off in length as we approach upwards; part we are carrying yields 15 cwts, of lead ore per fin. The lode in the 29, going to fithe cross-cut, is 2 feet wide, unproductive; I have suspended the driving of this cit for the present, as the last-mentioned stope, which is being worked up from the 32, 1 throw sufficient light upon this part of the mine; the lode in the 20, going east of ores-cut, has a very promising appearance, being about 3 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fin. A rise and stope have been started in the back of this level, over the soul stope which led the constant in the 10 is so placed as to come in over the said rise, which is ogressing agreeable to expectation. en are now sinking a winze 4 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwts

regressing agreeable to expectation.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, June 28: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, ne following bargains were let:—The 70 end to drive west of engine-shaft by six men. 29. per fm; the lode in this end is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, worth for lead 6 cwts, per fm; these ne have been engaged during the past week in casing and dividing the engine-shaft, and xing footway below the 60, to bring down the whim-kibble to the 70; this will be comieted in a few days. The 70 end to drive east by four men at 71. 10s, per fm; the lode 2 ft. wide, poor at present. A winar to sink below the 60, was to engine-shaft, by four promising for a further improvement. The 60 end to drive east of engine-shaft, by four promising for a further improvement. The 60 end to drive east of engine-shaft, by four parts of the first of the fi

As nines, July 1: The lode in the end going south in the bottom of the k below the 13 is yielding well. "The 20 east, on Johnson's lode, is looking a r: the stopes in the back of this level are not quite so good as they have been rise the lode is looking well, and turning out some good ere. The ground in ag north, is rather harder for driving, but as there is little water now ooxing cock I think it I indicates we are getting near a change. The sinking of the wet he 37 still continues to progress favourably, and, upon the whole, we are yery well.

petting on very well.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, July I: A gradual improvement has taken blace in White's shaft, in sinking under the I7, since tast report. We find, in sinking, we branches carrying rich gree ore. The ground about these branches is composed of lay-state and flookan. This shaft was set last Monday to six men, if ms. stent, to its lift and keep shaft in repair, at 6t. 10s, per fathom. The 40, at engine-shaft, driving hrough the cross-course, set to eight men, of ms. stent, to do all necessary work in the

-T. Gregory, June 26: The ground is not so good in the cross-cut ster is strong abead, and we hope for a change in the ground for the sesting favourably with the sinking of Betteley's shart, the branches g some good work. We hope to communicate the 90, cast of Betteley's shart, the branches are not matheways, in a fortnight from the present time. In the , the ground is rather improved, but the branches are poor. This level are producing saving work. The branches in the 90 east principally composed of municic and wolfram. We have no change so. In the 26 cast the branches are gradually used.

EAST GARN BELGA.—1. Guarvine, done so?: Intere is nothing new to report.

EAST GUNNS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, June 29:
Ye have not yet out through the cross-course in the 75, west of Red Whim shaft; this
elay has arisen from its increased size at this point. In the 62 cross-cut south the ground
is avourable for driving,—South Lode: The lode in Coward's shaft is 4 feet wide, comosed of goesan and quartz, and producing large stones of good ore, a very kindly lode,
he lode in the 36 cast is 2ft. wide, composed of flour-spar, prian, and black ore, worth
ton of ore per fm. We have not taken down the lode in the 20 cast. No alteration in
no other part of the mine.

any other part of the mine.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—Wm. Hollow, T. Uren, June 29: The engineers are putting in the engine, bob, and cylinder; the bed stones are fixed, and to-morrow we shall get the beder in, all being well. Our pitwork and rods are nearly all fixed at Poole's shaft. We are now putting in the flat-rods at the surface, for an advantage in fixing our pitwork at Harvey's shaft, and to save time when the engine is put to work: we have put four men to cut it down as deep as we can possibly go for the water.

to cut it down as deep as we can possibly go for the water.

EAST ROSEWARNE—J. James, June 26: At the engine-shaft, the lode is much as last reported, yielding stones of copper, lead, and blende ores, but the tin branch referred to in my hast is small, and not likely to continue productive for tin. In the 22 east, on the north lode, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, yielding a little copper ore, and likely to improve. The rise in the back of this end is still worth 1½ ton of ore per fin. We have cut Wheal Brook south lode in the 22 cross-cut, south of Hanley's shaft; the lode has a well-defined part, about 8 in. wide, containing a little copper, lead, and blende ore, but not to value; the lode altogether is 1 ft. wide, and of a kindly appearance; we have commenced opening east and west on it to prove its value. In driving the aftic cross-cut south of Wheal Brook we have met with four lodes, which pronise to be productive in depth; we have been driving cast on one of them in the past week, which is 1 ft. wide, containing fine gossan and mundle, with spots of copper ore. We have no particular change in any other department since last report.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayer, June 29: The lode at the engine-shaft,

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—6. E. Tremayne, June 29: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, remains much the same as last reported.—3 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwts. of lead per fm.; the ground is very favourable, and no doubt good progress will be made. The lode in the 49 south is producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; in this level north the lode continues worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; the ground in this level, from the commencement, has been much easier than in the 20 and 30 above, and consequently a favourable change may be fairly anticipated in the lode. There has been no lode taken down in the 20 since last report. We expect to sample, on Saturday next, a parcel of ore of superior quality to the last.

quality to the last.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, June 29: I received yours of yesterday, with the enclosed to Capt. Charles Thomas, which I delivered to him this day. I am sorry that we could not get the water out of the winze for Capt. Thomas to see the Jode in the bottom; I can assure you every effort has been made to get the water out of the winze, of which nine men only forked about 4 ft. since yesterday morning. Captain Charles Thomas saw the lode down as far as the water was in fork, which was about the

GARREG. John Trevethan, June 30: The lode in the 4 ft. wide, and without any change in the appearance of GARREG.—John Trevethan, June 39: The lode in the winzs sinking under the five department of the ground, composed stone and carbonate of line, and producing about 8 cwins of lead par fm. The location and carbonate of these, and producing about 8 cwins of lead par fm. The location shaft continues of the same promising character since the commencement, whole of the start broken from it is saved for dressing; I would, however, street commend the sinking of a new shaft, as the sit is dead, and the old shaft very at inconvenient. We could sink a shaft from surface and take the lode as deep at present for 401.—9 fms., at 61, per fm. We should then have good alt, and, grees near doubled for the same time and expense, and in all probability the shaft pay by sinking on the lode a good part of the outlay.

GAWTON.—J. Gill, June 30: In the 50 west the men have commenced to no lode has yet been taken down. In the 50 cast the lode is about 1 nt. wide, commende with a little copper ore, but not to value. In Harric's plan hack or the lode is 4 nt. wide, worth 10, per fm. We sampled on Friday last (computed) 72 tons of con GELLIRHERON.—R. Northey, June 39: The lode is the top in the 40 cast is 7 feet.

wide, worth 10t, per fin. We sampled on Friday last (computed) 72 tons or or GELLIRHEIRON.—R. Northey, June 30: The lock in the 40 east is 2 feet spots of lead. The lock in the 40 east is 3 feet wide, and worth for lead 8 cwt I have put the men that were driving west ic stope in the back in 40 east, but 1 have put the men that were driving west ic stope in the back with 10 east, worth 7 cwts, per fin. The lock in the 20 west, is 5 feet wide, with lead distance of the 40 is 3 feet wide, and worth 8 cwts, per fin. The lock in the siback of the 20 is 3 feet wide, and worth 8 cwts, per fin.

(EPA CT (AR MADO, ALT) Pengraga, June 25: The shatt [6 8:70k since by

GREAT CARADON.—J. T. Penpraze, June 25: The shatt if some sines, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, of a promising character. I have see

ink the shaft at 7t, per fin.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE.—S. Gregory, June 29: We have a good or government in our adit level the last five days. We have a splendid looking log, order, with mundle, prian, peach, and some good stones of yellow copper ore; the sported all through with copper ore. I have never seen the lode look so well brough as it does now since we commenced to drive the end, and it is my opinion shall have a bunch of ore in driving to hill. I have had several of the South and we shall have as good or a better mine than either of them in depth. We are:

In Bislee's engine-shaft as fast as possible; we have had some trouble to get the intelligence of the shaft has the shaft as the shaft has the shaft had not shaft had not been shaft has the shaft has the shaft had not shaft ha

o sink the shaft faster again, as we are through that large braint or !

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, July 1: We have common west by the side of the lode in the 29, at Keily Hall, and in doing slete the plat; the ground in both ends is soft for driving. We shall once in both ends in a week or ten days, at which points I have read out into some good ore. The pitches in the west part of the mine are:

REAT Some good ore. In pictors in the was part of the loads in Lyir's shart, single low the 80, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and copper ore. In the act of Lyir's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore. In the set he lode is small and unproductive. In the 70 the lode is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, producing 4 or fathom. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 4 tons per fathom. In the 60 the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 50 the kg wide, producing 1 ton per fathom. In the 40 the lode is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fathom. In the 40 the lode is 2 ft. wide, productive thous per fathom. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, productions per fathom.

3 tons per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Arthur, June 26: At the Cognose shart the men have been engaged during the week in putting down skip resigness the 180 to the 190, consequently nothing has been done in the bottom of the shar, last report, when its value was 100!, per fathom for the whole length, 12 ft. The in the 190 cast is worth 35t, per fin., and the lode in the 190 west is worth 20; per The lode in the 180 west is worth 20; per fin. The lode in the 180 west is worth 20; per fin. The lode in the 150 on the north part, is worth 8t, per fin.; this lode 5 ints. further cast is worth 8t fathom. The lode in the 170 weet is large, but unproductive for copper. The leg Robert's pitch, in bottom of the 160, is worth from 40t. to 50t, per fathom. Neck in the 180 or 148 ends west.

Robert's pitch, in bottom or me away.

In the 160 or 148 ends west.

M. W. Michell, June 29: We have sold our two months' tinstuff to-day, we realised 223L 4s. 5d. We calculate to get the skip-road complete to the 199 by Tr day morning. The men in the 190 cast and west are driving by the side of the but as soon as we are in a position to draw from this level we shall take it down, wifform its appearance will turn out a great many tons of excellent ore. The 180 is ing much the same as reported on Saturday.

ng much the same as reported on saturday.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—John Jenkin, June 29: The lode in the 6l, eatorth, is 20 in, wide, worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.; in the stopes in the back of the
view of the wheat of the wince, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing about 1½ on prin
in the driving and stoping below the 51 the lode is 2 ft. wide, turning out 1 ton prin
file lode in the 51 fm. level end, east of morth, also in the end driving west so the
elow, much the same as when last reported. We intend sampling two paresis

below, much the same as write mat reported. We mean sample and or to-morrow, Wednesday.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, June 26: At the engine-ship fair progress in sinking; the lode produces good work for tin. The 100 cast is hard for driving, but continues to improve for copper. In the is 4 rest wide, producing good stones of copper. The 30 west produces were stated to the same productive. The 30 west bases are making good progress this week in water level. We have sold to-day 10 tons 0 with 3 blue. Oblack thin, realist GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—E. Prior, J. Daniel, June 30: Harves is sunk 2 ms. 3t. below the 85 fm. level. In this level, and and weste the lode in the ends is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin. In the rise in there is no change; the ground in this cod is still hard for driving. In cross-cut, on Conquer branch, the end is worth 3. per fm.—Carnmeal I engine-shaft is sunk 3 fm. 3 ft. below the 26 fm. isvol; the lode is 4 ft. appearance, but at present poor. In the 20, east of this shaft, the lode is unproductive; in this level west the lode is 4 ft. driving, appearance, but at present poor. In the 20, east of this shaft, the lode is a driving; in this level west the lode is 4 ft. whide, awing work. In end is at present in disordered ground. The finit-rols were put to draw it hast week, since which the shaftmen have been putting in penthouse in and other work, and will commence to sink to-morrow. There is nother that the shaft week is retained it to be worth 25, per fm. I

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED .- T. Gill, June 30: The 110, west o HELT WHELL VOR UNITED.—T. GIII, Jame 39: The 110, was or line-shaft, on Metal lode, is very much improved since I reported on it has is about 2 ft. wide, worth 1901, per fin. We have broken some good stor 20th, east of Borjace shaft, and the lode looks promising to improve. The he mines are much the same as reported on last week. Our skip-radi in to the 236, and works remarkably well. I expect to be able to drop the 284 about the end of the week, or early next. The shaft appears to be r: I expect our lift will go near the bottom. We cannot make any first hour skip-radi until we move our lift, which I hope to do this week. We wrop them in the skip shaft. Our prospects throughout the mine are look SINNER EARLY CONSIGNS.—H. Beneze, July 1. In driving West 1. GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, July 1: In driving West Cross May evel the lode is improving a little both in size and quality, and is about 13 in. whit, whice outsides a instaure of lead throughout.

ontains a nixture of lead throughout.

HAWKMOOR.—James Richards, June 28: In the 60, east of shaft, the ground is mayourable for driving; the south wall of the lode is very regular, and has a very kin appearance. In the 50, west of the great cross-course, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide; lucing some good stones of yellow ore. In the 40 east we are driving by the side of ode. For the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well, and producing good dressing when the present our pitches are looking well and producing good when the pitches are looking when the pitches are looking well and producing good when the pitches are looking when the pitches a At West Hawkmoor the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a very promising cols re is a good leader of ore on the footwall 8 in. wide. I shall put six so course as soon as there is room for them to work—say, a fortuight be in the cross-course south with as many men as can be supplied with a 1.2 fms. to drive south to reach the next lode, and 10 fms. west on the

I the tode now cut to reach a spiendid caunter and cross-course.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Bichards, June 30: The lode in Morris's shall
s 5 ft. wide, orey throughout, and worth at present about 29t. per fm. for length of same
12 teet). The lode in the 75 cast is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and will produce from 4 tom
5 tons of ore per fm. In the 85 cast the lode is 5 ft. wide, and will yield about 5 tons
force per fm. There is no change to notice elsewhere. We sampled, on Friday lact,
12 teets of savenue consider comments.

212 tons of average quality ore.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, June 26: The lode in the 135 east is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the rise in the 36 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 16t, per fin. The lode in the winze in the 45 west is worth 14t. per fin. The lode in the stope in back of the same level is worth 9t. per fathom. The lode in the 45 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, mundic, and stones of ore. The tribute department is much the same it has been for some time past.—Eastern Mine: The whim-shaft has been such 3 fins. 2ft. below the 40, in favourable killas. The cross-cut has been driven north 29 fms, and still in the same favourable strata as it has been: we calculate there are about 3 fathous further to drive to intersect the lode. We weighed off on the 25th inst. 122 tons levt. of ore, and sampled 134 tons, computed.

KESWICK.—There are 13 points of operation in these mines, produce pwards of 11 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.

KESWICK.—There are 13 points of operation in these mines, producing on an average payards of 11 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.

LACK MORE.—Jane 28: Saturday last was our setting-day, when the following pitches and bargains were set:—The 24, to drive west of engine-shaft, on south lode, by six men, at 84. 88. per fathom, limited 2 fms.; ground cut leat month 2 fms. 2.4. tins y yielding 2 ½ tons of ore. Within the last 3 ft. we met with a slide, which for the tine destroyed the one, and at this time the tode is valueless; I hope, however, that it will again improve and become productive; the ground is slow for driving. The 34, todrive west, by three men, at 13s. per fathom; the ground is slow for driving. The 34, todrive west, by three men, at 13s. per fathom is his place was solid torebrasts, without one. A wine a between the adit and 10 fm. level set to two men, at 51. 10s. per fathom, will yield about 5 exts. of ore per fathom; this place was formerly worked by tribung, and is slowed to the state of the

LADY Billowing bary
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LADY RERTHA.—J. Methereil, June 30: Last Saturday being our setting day the following bargains were set:—Moyle's engine-shaft to be sunk by six men, at 20!, per fundements to be such the month; the shaft is now down 7 funs. 5 ft. under the 30 fm, level, and the monother is still in the same. The 30 to be driven west by six men, at 5. Ap. erf un, sealed level to be driven east by four men, at 9. I. So, per fun, stented 1 fm; the end improving every foot we drive, and we are now getting out of the influence of the consequence of the 10 fm and 10 fm. with the 10 fm and 11 fm with 11 fm and 11 fm with 11 fm and 11 fm with 12 fm and will turn out about 1 ton of ore per fun. The 20 to be driven east by four men, at 6!. 10s. per fun, stented 2 fms; the crey part of the lode in the end is 1.fm with 11 fm and will turn out about 1 ton of ore per fun. The 20 to be driven east provenent. Jenkins's winze to be sunk by four men, at 12!, per fun, stented 1 fm; there is no alteration at this point. A now plick in the back of the 20, west of liceper's rise, by far men for one month, at 3s. in 1!. Another pitch further west by four men for one month, at 4s. in 1!. We are continuing the sinking in the castern part of the selt. The pil is now down on the course of the lode 3 fms. 3 ft. The lode is about 3 ft. wide, sal a very promising one.

[DATWITHELL.—G. Henwood, June 3: This mine is situated to the south-west of

engangement, from present appearances, of having a good mine laid open at that depth lave no other alteration to report. The tribute pitches are without change to notice. MILLTOWN.—Patrick Flynn, June 27: I am happy to say the opinion I have always entertained of the winze is at last almost realised. In my last I mentioned the first appearance of the bunch, and have now to say that the last shot fired on yesterday evening asked not less than 2 cwts. of solid lead and blende; of the bottom I send a specimen. MOLD.—R. Rickard, June 26: The 40 cnd cast is set to eight men, at 109s. per fin. stent 4 fathoms; the lode at present is poor, producing only occasional stones of ore however, I hope it is only a temporary failure, for the ground is still congenial for or not the lode here is still dospendered by shale, and producing occasional stones or, but I do not expect any great improvement until we have driven through and cleaver, but I do not expect any great improvement until we have driven through and cleaver in the still in the still dospendered by shale, and producing occasional stones or, but I do not expect any great improvement until we have driven through and cleaver in the still discontinuous still dospendered by shale, and producing occasional stones or, but I do not expect any great improvement until we have driven through and cleaver in the still a little and the still as little as the still as little as the still as little as the still as the still as little as the still as little as the still as little month out, or cut the heading (footwall). The pitch in the back of the sump level is to two men for the month out, at 28s, per ton for the ore which is a rise of 3s, per for I have got drown that is the stone of as little of the sum level. — R, Rickard, June 29: We have a good branch of lead ore coming into the 40, eas

for I have not seen the piner recently seen a good branch of lead ore coming into the 40, 
— R. Rickard, June 29: We have a good branch of lead ore coming into the 40, 
— R. Rickard, it is 4 inches wide in the back, and down for about 2 ft. in the end, and there 
like lead all the way down to the bottom of the end. I hope by Saturday, when to 
Jehn Hitchens will be here, that we shall have a good lode to show him. The pit 
looking well. There are still some good lumps of ore in the 40 fm. level, west end 
we must get clear of the shale before we shall have anything to note. The other p

Then, at 111, per fin.; the cross-cut is driven 49 fins, 3 ft., and no lode as yet intersected. 
SORTH FRANCES.—Captain Moyle, June 26: I have now carefully examined this 
ne both underground and at surface; it is an extensive sett, with several lodes passing 
ough it. To the north of the engine-shaft four lodes are intersected in the adit, 30 fins 
ow the surface, the distances of which are as follows:—From the engine-shaft to the tir 
right's lode 30 fins.; from Wright's to Scott's lode 12 fins.; from Scott's to the tir 
right's lode 30 fins.; from Wright's to Scott's lode 12 fins.; making a total of 60 fins. from 
ne engine-shaft to Vernon's lode. These lodes are all underlying towards the engineshaft to Vernon's lode. These lodes are all underlying towards the enginetid by sinking about 26 fathoms deeper. This would most probably get through the 
las into the granite, and as these lodes are worthy of trial east as well as west this 
fit ought to be continued. The new shaft is in the same relative position as the engine-

the men are in good spirits.

Olla.—J. B. Champion, June 26: The 20 is driven east 10 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; the lode of about 4 feet wide, and producing spots of lead ore. The cross-cut is in from the shaft. 2 fms. 2 ft.; no change in the ground. At the east shaft there is 5 ft. of water. I have put two men to sink a pit at the east part of the mine, and have cut a lode producing stones of lead ore, which is apparently the same as we are operating on.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—Capts. Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas, June 28: In the past week we have sent underground some of our pitwork, and the new bob is fixed at the capt. In the 60, west on engine lode, the lode has a promising appearance, though at present poor. Out tutwork and tribute setting passed off yesterday very satisfactority. We sold, on Wednesday last, 14 tons 16 cwts. 1 qr. 5 lbs. of black tin, for 9337. 6s.

1 9r. 5 lbs. of black tin, for 9331. 6s.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, June 29: In the 162 cross-cut, south of Reid's shaft, the men are making fair progress; this end is letting out more water than for some time past. In the 112 end, east of Smith's shaft, the lode has improved in appearance, and is letting out a large quantity of water; we calculate on a further improvement as we extend this level east, as there is a long run of ore ground some down in the 100, just before this end. In the 112 west the lode will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode will produce about 10 on of ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the same level the lode will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. The the stopes in the back of the same level the lode will yield 1½ to no fore per fm. The stopes in the back of the same level the lode will produce about 1½ ton of ore per fm. Smith's shaftmen are making good progress in sinking. Ground driven during the week ending June 29:—The 162 cross-cut, 1½ t.; ground congenial for mineral. The 112 end cast, 4½ ft., with very favourable

been sunk 4½ feet.

PENDERN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, June 26: In the 70 and north the lode is improving, and will now produce 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 9t. per in. The stope in the back of the 70 is producing 1 ton per fm. The stopes in the north end of the 70 winnes are producing 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 10t. per fm.; in the south end 1 ton, worth 6t. per fathom. In the 82 north the lode is large, producing saving work, but not yet far enough north to reach the shoot of ore from the 70, above. The stopes behind the 82 are producing 1½ ton per fm., worth 7t. per fm. In the 82 south the lode is large, but poor for ore. In the 94 north and south I cannot say much about the lode for a week or two, ground good for driving. All our machinery is now in goed working order, and we have only now began to open the mine.

north to reach the shoot of ore from the 70, above. The stopes behind the 82 are producing 1½ ton per fm., worth 71. per fm. In the 82 south the lode for a week or two, ground good for driving. All our machinery is now in good working order, and we have only now began to open the mine.

PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, June 26: To-day, being setting-day, the following are the bargains, stopes, &c.:—Our sumpmen are engaged cutting down shaft and preparing to fix plunger-lift at the 20, in order to commerce sinking below that level on the course of the lode, which will take about three weeks to accomplish, where the lode is 10 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and composed of soft spar, with good stones of lead and blende. The 20 is driven south of engine-shaft, is driven about 20 fms.; there the lode has also a very promising character, and composed of soft spar, with good stones of lead, and for several fathoms, has been producing swing work for lead; set to two men, at 11. 17s. 6d. per fathom. The 20, north of engine-shaft, is driven about 20 fms.; here the lode has also a very promising character, and appears very much improved from the level above; the present end producing good somes of lead, and from its appearance some change for the better may be expected stortly. It should also be borne in mind that this level has about 12 athoms more to cone under the lead ground in the level above; set to three men and three boys, at 11. 17s. 6d. per fathom. The 10, south of engine-shaft, about 25 fms., lode producing good stones of lead; set to two men, at 21. 16s. per fathom. The 10, north of engine-shaft, about 26 fms., which has passed through about 30 fms. of producitive ground for lead, producing from 1 to ½ ton per fathom the whole distance; set to three men and two boys, at 21. 3s. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 10, north of engine-shaft, he lode is producing ½ ton per fathom; set to two men, at 22. For fathom. The stopes in the back of the 10, north of Vigue's winze, will produce 1 to no flead per fat

more perpendicular.

QUEEN OF DART.—P. Hawke, June 30: We have taken down the lode in the 30 can and find lit to be somewhat improved; the lode is 3 fect wide, producing stones or mundic and copper ore. We are now approaching, to all appearance, the run of or ground gone down in the level above. The lode in the 20 cast is 2 fect wide, composed of pretty spar, and a small portion of copper ore, producing saving work in small quantity. We have also taken down the lode in the boundary shaft; it is gratifying to inform you that it presents a most kindly appearance, and we have broken therefrom a goof pile of copper ore.

pile of copper ore.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, June 26: The lode in the 29 end north, on the lead lode, is heaved by a cross branch or slide; we are now driving east to cut the castern heave. The ground in the 40 rise is still hard, but the water is occing through from the 20 winze, on the wall of the lode. The lode in the 70 winze, on Kelly Bray lode, will yield about 3 tons of copper ore per fm. We are desuing the lode in the 80 east, on Kelly Bray lode. The 80 west, on the count-house shaft lode, is in places yielding good spots of lead. No other important alteration since last report.

BHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridze, June 26: Rhwrhygos Upper Workings: In the 10, driving west, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of lead and biende, and letting out a quantity of water; it is my opinion that by driving this level from 2 to 3 ims. we shall be in a more profitable lode. In the stope in back of the level the lode is 12 fet. wide; a rilo of blende on the north side of the lode about 10 in., and on the south side 18 in. of lead and blende. For the last three weeks we have had a poor piece in this pitch, but it is now as good as before. In the pitch west of winze the lode is 18 in. wide; a rilo of 11, floot solid. In the midway level (formerly the deep adit) driving west the lode is 1 from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of blende throughout. In the pitch hosk of blende throughout.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Jas. Richards, June 30: Hitchins's engine-shaft is in re ular course of sinking below the 74, in favourable ground for progress. In the 74 cas he lode is in disordered ground, and is unproductive. In the 74 west the lode is 2 fee vide, containing quartz, maudic, peach, and occasionally a little ore. In the 62 cast the doe is composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and good stones of ore. In the 50 west th

nine are as last reported.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, June 28: In the 105 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, oreducing good stones of copper ore. In the 94 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 91, per lathom. In the 84 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 91, per fathom. In the 54 west he lode is 1 ft. wide, tribute ground. The lode sinking below the 54 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 41, per fathom. In the 54 west he lode is 1½ ft. wide, tribute ground. In the 74 rise west is 2 ft. wide, tribute ground. In the 74 east he lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 31, per fathom. In the 84 cast the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 91, per fathom. Our tribute pitches are without change to notice.

SOUTH CUDDRA.—S. Truran, June 30: The north engine-shaft is down 6½ fms. below the 15; the ground is well stratified, and whenever we see a branch we find sopper in the same. We shall continue sinking until we get 30 fms. below the adit, unless you prefer cutting into it before.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, June 29: No alteration to notice since last reported.

iteration to notice since last reported.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss., July 1: Our progress with the water-wheel is oling on smartly; the arms are now being put in, and all the appendages are in a forward tate. The adit from the river to the shaft is all cleared up and secured. In clearing p the rubbish from the shaft we found some splendid stones of ore. The weather is so the that the work is going off light, and without trouble.

20 cwts.; No. 5, 12 cwts.; No. 4, 9 cwts.; No. 5, 12 cwts.; No. 6, 12 cwts.; No. 12 cwts.; and No. 8, 25 cwts. of lead per fin. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 190 is down 6 fins. 1 ft. 6 in., the lode in which is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 15 cwts. of lead per fin. There are two stopes in the back of the 190 south, each yielding 8 cwts. of lead per fathom.

of lead per fathom.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, July 1: The tribute pitches in this mine are a little improved, on the whole. The shaftmen have not finished cutting the plat in the 90 yet, but will have done so soon.

TREMOOR CONSOLS.—H. B. Grose, June 28: The lode at the bottom of the shaft is gradually improving, and the ground becoming easier for sinking. From the present appearance of the lode we are getting near another shoot of ore, which, no doubt, will also be found productive.

also be found productive.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, June 30: During the past week there has been nothing done in the 90 cross-cut, the men being engaged cutting plat, &c. The 70 end, north from the engine-shaft, is worth 2l. per fm. The winze sinking in bottom of the 69 north is worth 4l. per fm. We have just commenced a cross-cut from the 50 north end towards the eastern lode. The stopes are producing much as for some time past.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Harper, T. Harvey, June 29: The lode in Clay's engine-shaft sinking below the 60, is 2½ ft. wide, a very promising lode, producing at times some fine lumps of lead. The men are getting on lavourably with einking the shaft. The lode in Clay's engine-shaft lode in the 60, north of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, occasionally producing secreted lumps of lead. In the 60, centh of the shaft, cast on cross-lode, we have intersected main lode, which is about 2 ft. wide, a present peor, but judging from the run of orground gone down in the 50 we shall reach it in driving about 4 or 5 fms. No. 3 winze, in bottom of 50, north of said shaft, is much as last reported, producing 12 cwts. of lead per fathom; being short of men for stoping we have removed the men from the 50 end,

north of Bonville's shaft, to stope in the back of the level, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead per fathom; we shall resume the end again in a few days. The lode in No. 1 stope, morth and south of Bonville's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 2 stope, south of the shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 40, north of Bonville's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 25 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 1 winze in bottom of this level, north of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 50, south of Field's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 2 winze in bottom of the 49, south of asid shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 30, south of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have, in the past week, put a pare of men to stope in the back of this level, and judging from the ground stoped it has produced 1 ton of lead per fm. The lode in No. 4 winze, in bottom of the 20 south, is 1 ft. wide, poor. The last-maned winze is intended for Nant shaft. The shaftmen are engaged at Nant shaft in cutting plat, taking up water, putting in penthouse, &c., at the adit level. We hope to commence sinking below the adit in three or four days.

— S. Harper, June 30: An improvement has taken place in the 60, south of Clay's cugine-shaft. We have met with some fine lumps of lead, which look kindly for further improvement.

— S. Harper, June 30: An improvement has taken place in the ob, soult in Cay's engine-shaft. We have met with some fine itumps of lead, which look kindly for further improvement.

VHRTUOUS LADY AND WHEAL BEIDFORD.—Wm. Metherell, July I: All the pitches in the mine, which are six in number, will turn out on an average 2 tons of ore per fathors. We have driven on the course of the south lood I fins.; the part we are carrying is about 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, peach, mundic, spots of copper, and good stones of tin.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, June 29: In the 124 west the lode continues 3 ft. wide, good tribute ground. The 94 east produces 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 94 west 3 tons per fathom. The 94 west 3 tons per fathom.—Engine Lode: The rise in the back of the 75, west of Percy's shaft, is turning out 2 tons; the 52 west, 2 tons; and the winze sinking under the 75 is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom.—Engine Lode: The rise in the back of the 75, west of Percy's shaft, is turning out 2 tons; the 52 west, 2 tons; and the winze sinking under the 52 produces 5 tons of ore per fathom.

WEST CRINNIS AND WHEAL REGENT.—J. Webb, June 30: We have drained the 65, and it appears the shaft is free of rubbish below. We shall now fix a plunger lift at this lovel, and we purpose putting a cross-cut north at the 65 to intersect Bell's lode. We have a pretty glead of clearing before we can report on the 65. The 20 driving west, on Bell's lode, is opening good ovey ground. The cross-cut, driving towards the weight of the producing south from Kenworthy's we have not yet met with the lode, the ground being much the same as last stated, which we think is the cob of the lode. In the cross-cut driving south from Kenworthy's we have not yet met with the lode, the ground being much the same as last stated, which we think is the cob of the lode. In the cross-cut driving north from No. 2 shaft the ground is composed of a very outganial spar, stones of ore, and mundic, spar, and killas—the ground is composed of a very outgani

for some time past.

WEST ROSEWARNE.—Wm. Richards, July 1: In my letter of yesterday I omitted mention West Rosewarne. I beg to state that the 50, cast and west on the branch, very much improved in size and quality, now 6 in. wide, and very good ore, and as its will fall into the great lode 10 or 12 fms. further cast, I am in hopes it will improve at lode also. The lode in the winze is also improved. I will let you know more of by Saturday's post.

by Saturday's post.
WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, June 28: We shall resume driving the cross-tut north of the new shaft to-morrow. The 79 men will disengage the pitwork at the ew shaft, and prepare for deepening the same. There is no change at Morris's shaft one 110 west since last reported on.

ne 110 west since last reported on.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, June 12: Cater's shaft is sue a dit level 8 fms. 4ft.; in consequence of the water increasing it has delayed up more this week. We fear we shall not be able to reach the 10 without the sugine. The adit cross-cut driving north to cut Park lode is driven 8 fms.; at a small seam this week, producing good spots of yellow copper ore and mun round is much the same as last reported.

cut a small seam this week, protucing good spots of yellow copper ore and mininic; the ground is much the same as last reported.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—R. Moore, June 29: The rise above the 28, south of the old engine-shaft, went upon the point of the cast and west lode in connection with the castern blende lode. The winze under the 18 was sunk on the point of the cast and west lode, in connection with the western blende lode; after sinking 3 fins, and rising f fins, we found the ground spent, and drove a cross-cut cast from the winze about 5 ft., and holed to the rise. Here I find that the former company left large arches on both blende lodes, to the rise. Here I find that the former company left large arches on both blende lodes, to the rise. Here I find that the since in one of the reports as being discovered in the 8 fm. level, about 14 fms. south of the old engine-shaft, at the point of intersection of the two blende lodes. We are now breaking beautiful stones of grey copper ore, and have no doubt shortly that the lode will produce copper ore cast and west of the lead lode. As this lode is crossing the lead lode it is a right-hand heave; in the 28 I have found the same lode about 2 fms. further north, crossing the horse, towards the western lode; here the lode is rich for blende, and thickly coated with black oxide of copper. At his point I am opening a piece of ground, in order to prove its value. I have commenced operations at the south engine-shaft, putting in dividings, and repairing the footway between the engine and whim shafts, and casing the same, but cannot proceed as fast as I could wish, owing to the carpenter being ill. I hope shortly to be in a position to commence clearing and securing the run in the shaft; after that is complete we shall be able to greatly increase the sampling.

And I V I we have shained 72 tons 12 cwts. of blende.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, June 29: At Windstow shaft, sinking under the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 50, driving east, the lode is dide, producing 3 tons of ore per fin. Other parts of the mine are much the salat reported.

the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of the mine are much the same as last reported.

WHEAL ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, June 29: The lode in the 95, east of flat-red shaft, is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of spar, with occasional stones of copper over. The lode in the 85 cast is 18 in. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and stones of ore. The stopes in the bottom of this level, west of No. 5 winne, are worth 30%, per fm. The lode in the 75 west is full 6 ft. wide, composed of jundic, spar, and ore. The lode in the 65 west is composed principally of spar. No lode taken down in the 55 west since our last report. The ground in the 95 cross-cut north is still flavourable for driving, and much water proceeding out of the end.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—Thos. Carpenter, June 28: There is no alteration in the mine to notice since I sent you my report on Tuesday last. We are pressing on the most important places as fast as possible. We weighed at Calstock Quay, on the 26th instant, 110 tons 19 cwsts. 2 qrs. of copper ore.

WHEAL BAL.—Thomas White, June 29: Tut and tribute bargains set on Saturday, June 26:—The 50 end, driving west of Thomas's shaft, on Wheal Bal Iode, by two men and one boy, at 105s, per fm.; lode 15 in. wide, slight in tin. The 50 end, driving west, on Wheal Bristol Iode, by two men and one boy at 105s, per fm.; lode 6 in. wide; no tin. The deep adit end, driving east of Coulson's shaft, on Morvah men's lode, by one man and one boy, at 09s, per fm.; lode 6 in. wide; no tin. The 30 end, driving west, on the 10 per fm.; lode 6 in. wide; no tin. The 30 end, driving west on cross-cut, in fm.; lode 6 in. wide; no tin. The 30 end, driving west on cross-cut, in fm.; lode 6 in. wide; no tin. The 30 end, driving west on cross-cut, in fm.; lode 6 in. wide; no tin. The 30 end, driving west on cross-cut, in 11 to the men.

WHEAL EMMA (Buckfastleigh).—W. Goldsworthy, July 1: The shaftmen have

WHEAL EMMA EXTENSION.—W. Goldsworthy, July 1: The lode intersected in driving north is not yet cut through, and so far as seen is about 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, capel, mundic, and spots of ore, altogether a kindly lode.

WHEAL FLORENCE.—W. Knott, June 30: The mine commenced working in the month of February last, since which the adit has been cleared and repaired about 150 fms., 70 of them on the course of the Lake lode; and the engine-shaft and an adit shaft have been opened and repaired 11 fms. deep. The back of the adit has been risers of fms., for about 12 ft. in length on the course of the lode, and a fathen or so has been driven from the rise south. The adit driven from the cross-cut on the course of the lode south, for about 9 or 10 fms., is not yet cleared of rubbish from former workings. We have made an open cutting in from the River Lyd 3 or 4 fms., on the course of the Lake lode, somewhere about 100 fms. south of our present workings upon it. The lode here is about 2 ft. wide, and composed of gossan and flookan, with some lead and munoccur at about the 10 mi. level. Upon the suspect of the weight, at 90t. 18s. per ton; what we sent off was—No. 1, 2 tons 15 cwts. 3 qrs., dry weight, at 90t. 18s. per ton; No. 2, 3 tons 5 cwts. 2 qrs., dry weight, at 21t. 1s. per ton; being rather less than was intended, as about 1 ton of ore which was not ready was left out. Subject to a re-assay by the smelters from bulk, of which 1 have no fear, it will realise 339t. As the mode of selling such rich little parcels of ore is rather different to that of selling copper or ordinary lead ores, it is well for me to explain that the practice in such cases is to send samples to the smelters, and not for the smelters to send their samplers to take them. For this reason the purchasers re-assay from the bulk, and the report of the sale cannot appear until the ore is in their smelting-works. The whole costs of the mine up to end of June, and lord's dues, do not exceed 175t., leaving profit or balance in favour of mine of upwards of 150t., in addition to which there are about 2 tons of good ore on the mine.

of June, and forts after, on the execution, and the process of the construction of the mine.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, June 26: The Newton engine-shaft is now 4 fms. 1 ft. 6 in, below the 66; the lode in the western end of it being 2 feet wide, with atoms of ore embedded in quartz and gossau, and a kind of peach; in fact, the lode presents very favourable indications indeed. The lode in the eastern end in the 66 fm. level is 15 in, wide, composed principally of friable quartz and prian, which is alive fortin, but not enough to save; there is a great deal of water flowing from this end, and the ground, I hope, is beginning to get a little harder. In the western end, same level, the leader part of the lode is small, but we may designate all the end, or nearly 3 ft. wide, to be the lode, as it is composed of chlorite, with branches or leaders of ore and mundic going throughout the end; I like the ground much better in this end now than for some time past, because it looks more settled, of a better character for producing ore, and the bearing of the lode in this, the bottom, level is partaking of a far more favourable direction. In the 54, cast of the engine-shaft, we have intersected the north part of the lode, by means of the cross-cut I have before advise you of, where the lode is better than 2 feet wide, of peach, prian, and quartz; I cannot detect at present any mineral to value, but it looks maeterly, therefore I think we ought to open on it to test its character and bearing. In

the western end, same level, the lode is about 12 in. wide, of quarts, a little flookan, &c.; the ground is of an easy nature for exploring. We have set a winze to sink from the 54, upon the eastern end of the 66, to prove the ground between both levels, and also for ventilation; as soon as this is accomplished, I propose to extend a cross-cut north with all dispatch in the 66. The engine and pitwork are working very satisfactorily indeed, the water is quiring something less than 47 strokes per minute.

water lequiring something less than 47 strokes per minute.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, June 28: In the 100 cross-cut, driving south from the engine-shaft, we are progressing favourably towards the caunter iode. The lode in the 80, wast from cross-course, is small. The lode in the 90, wast from cross-course, is ly fit, wide, producing stones of copper and tin ores. The lode in the 74 cast is 4 feet wide, producing 7 toss of ore per fm., worth 8i, per ton, with every prospect of a continuation. The lode in the deep adit is 3 ft. wide, worth 10i, per fm. The lode in the eastern shaft is 1 foot wide, unproductive. I have suspended the tribute in the back of the .74, cast apply were described by the stone will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fm.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymp. H. Hodge, R. Knapp, July 1. Pollari's shaft is

stopes will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fin.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodze, R. Knapp, July 1: Pollard's shaft is sunk 10 fms. under the 150. The lode in the 150 is intersected by the cross-cut, and so far as we are able to judge of its value, is worth about 152, per fin. The lode in the 140 north is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81, per fin.; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 112, per fin. In the 130 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 91, per fin.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 122, per fin. In the 120 north it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 104, per fin.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 114, per fin. In the 110 north it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 64, per fin.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 144, per fin. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. under the 95; the stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on June 18 two parcels of lead ores; Na1, computed 99 tons, to T. Somers, Esq., at 276, 18; 6d. per ton; No. 2, computed 95 tons, to Messrs. R. Mitchell, at 95. Ss. per ton. WHEAL RUSSELL.—A Barratt, July 1: The lode in the 74, east of Matthew's shaft; there is still water Issuing from it. The pitches in the back of the 62 and 37 fm. levels are looking well, each worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fin.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, June 30: In the different levels driving on the

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, June 30: In the different levels driving on the caunter the lode at present is unproductive. In driving the 60 north from the north lode there has been intersected a branch, or lode, about 8 in. wide, and underlie north 1½ ft. in a fathom, containing stones of ore, and letting out water.

WHEAL TREBARYAH.—B. Gundry, F. Hosking, June 28: In the 70, east of flat-rod shaft, the parts of the lode split up are now uniting, and looking very kindly, pro-ducing copper ore for 6 in, wide, the other part of the lode is composed of spar, mundic, lead, and biende. The 70, west of said shaft, is producing good stones of ore; we have every reason to expect an improvement in this end shortly, as there is a bunch of ore gone down in the 60, about 6 fms. Iurther west. Sinking below the 60, east of flat-rod shaft, about 23 fms., the lode is 1 ft. wide of good copper ore, worth about 18t. per fm. WHEAL TERLAWNY.—I Prince June 38. WARTHER EVERY, Smiths of the long is a line of the state of the state

shaft, about 23 ms., the lode is 1 ft. wide of good copper ore, worth about 18t. per fn. WHEAL TRELAWNY.—J. Prince, June 28: Morthly Report: Smith's engine-shaft Is sunk 10 fms. 5 ft. below the 142 fn. level, the ground in which continues hard. The lote in the 142, north of the shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 20t. per fm. In the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth about 37. per fm. The lode in the 143 north is 3 ft. wide, and worth 14t. per fm. In the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 17t. 10s. per fm. In the 129, north of Chippendale's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9t. per fm.—South Mine: Trelawny's shaft is sunk 2 fms. 2 ft. below the 142, the ground in which is favourable for sinking, and the wall of the lode has a good dip, with every indication of producing a deposit of lead ore at the next level. The lode in the 142, south of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fm.—In the same level north the lode is unproductive, but, from the appearance of the slate contiguous to it, we anticipate that an improvement will soon take place. The lode in the 130 south is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12t. per fm. In the 107 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7t. per fm. The storps, on the whole, are not tooking quite so well as they did last month. The wheel-pit for the stamps is completed, the wheel fixed, and the stamping apparatus will be put in order for working forthwith.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Gianville, June 30: In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, June 30: In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the uth lode is worth for tin 201. per fin. Our other operations are progressing satisfactorily WHITFORD.—John Trevethan, June 30: The shaft is progressing with satisfaction it our stratification has not yet altered; we are daily expecting to get into the lime one, but hitherto we have been in the shale.

### THE LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

The case of SEYMOUR r. BAGSHAW has at length been finally disposed of by the decision of the House of Lords, in confirmation of the judgments of the courts below, which in every trial (for it was taken from one court o another) were in favour of the plaintiff. This decision is a matter of immense importance to the public in connection with companies; and while mense importance to the public in connection with companies; and while it will give confidence in directors on the one hand, it will operate as a check, if not total barrier, to all proposed undertakings which are not legitimate. Mr. Seymour is a stockbroker, and brought an action against Mr. Bacshaw, as a director of the Lake Bathurst Gold Mining Company, for the recovery of money paid on shares, on the faith of the prospectus, which he contended, and has now proved, misrepresented the real state of the enterprise. The decision of the Peers shows that directors are responsible for the statements put forth to the public; and it is most satisfactory that the point should thus be finally settled. There is no doubt that great laxity, if not something worse, has frequently been permitted by those who that the point should thus be many settled. There is no door whose who madertake the introduction of such matters to the monied community, and the whole effect, in many cases, has been to procure the capital, or some portion of it, without regard to the means. The moral contract which portion of it, without regard to the means. The moral contract which ought at all times to exist between directors and shareholders has not been kept, and works have constantly been carried on with a mere tithe of the capital, although on the face of the prospectus it has been stated that a contrary course would be pursued. Besides, the assertions set forth in the public announcements in respect of the merits of the undertaking, capabilities of the property, have often been little short of fabulous. this manocuvring will now be stopped, and most rightly, for nothing has tended more to create the almost universal feeling of distrust which now prevails as regards all projected enterprises, than the exposures of wilful, although, perhaps, not dishonestly meant, misrepresentations, which have been made by public boards.

The decision to which we have referred is only a proper following up of

The decision to which we have referred is only a proper following up of the responsibility, both criminal and pecuniary, attached to defaulting di-rectors in other courts; and the double result will be, we trust, greater caution on the part of such gentlemen of position as may undertake the di-rection of the affairs of public companies, and a proportionate return of confidence on the part of the public, without which great enterprises can-not be undertaken or carried our. not be undertaken or carried out.

MINING SPECULATION IN FRANCE.—A case of considerable commercial importance has been submitted to the Tribunal of Commerce. In 1835, a company, in shares, under the name of "Compagnie Marbière et Industrielle du Maine," was got up, with a capital of 4,500,000 f., for working marble quarries, mines, limekilins, &c., in the province of Maine; but after awhile it became bankrupt, and its gérant, M. Ozou de Verrie, was condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police for fraud, in having distributed a dividend out of capital. The law of July 17, 1836, on companies en commandite, casts a greater responsibility on the councils of surveillance of companies than they previously incurred; and in virtue of that law a number of the shareholders of the Companie Marbière demanded on saturday that the Marquis de Nicolai, the Count de Terves, the Duke des Cars, and other gentlemen forming its council of surveillance, should be made topay them 467,800 f., as responsible for the irregularities which had been committed, and especially for having—1. Allowed an exaggerated value to be put on the mines, &c., sold to the company.—2. For having issued a greater number of shares than the capital authorised.—3. Distributed dividends without taking inventories.—4. Not having observed certain formalities set down in the law of July 17, 1856. But after hearing all that the shareholders had to say, the tribunal came to the conclusion that their complaint was not well founded, and dismissed the action. MINING SPECULATION IN FRANCE.-A case of considerable commercial

RHYDYDEFED (SHEEP FORD) COLLIERY COMPANY (Glamorganshire). RHYDYDEFED (SHEEP FORD) COLLIERY COMPANY (Glamorganshire).—
At the Court of Chancery, on June 28, a petition of appeal was presented by Mr. Sidney Pottinger Harris against Mr. Commissioner Goulbourn's decision, dismissing his petition for an order to wind-up this company under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1836, sec. 68. The petitioner claimed to be a creditor of the company for 7481, odd for arrears of salary as former secretary, and on a balance of account. Down to Aug. 1836, the petitioner had acted as secretary of that company, and one which preceded it, named the Swanses Coal and Iron Company, then of the Rhydydefed Colliery Company, and ultimately by its present name. In August he was summarily dismissed: on Feb. 20, 1838, he served the demand on the company for payment of a larger sum, and subsequently it was reduced to the present amount, he having been allowed several sums. On March 5, the company served him with notice that they were willing to pay any amount really due on the taking of accounts. Three weeks elapsed, and the demand was not satisfied, whereupon the petitioner presented a petition for winding-up under the above-named Act, which enacts "that a company shall be deemed unable to pay its debts whenever a creditor to an amount exceeding 50t." has served a demand, which has not been satisfied or compounded for within three weeks to the satisfaction of the creditor. Upon the petitioner to bring an action, and the company to pay the amount (if any) recovered, and beyond that he an action, and the company to pay the amount (if any) recovered, and the company to pay the amount (if any) recovered, and the petition. The action was by consent ordered to be referred to one of the Masters of the Common Pleas. Their lordships considered the order of the Commissiones should be discharged, but beyond that the reply would be he rd. They ultimately directed Mr. Harris's petition to stand over generally, with liberty to apply, and when the debt should be ascertained the parties might come to this Court—the costs to be reserved. ered to be referred to one of the

TRIMSARAN FREEHOLD ESTATE (750 acres) ANTHRACITE IRON-WORKS AND COLLIERIES, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—In our report last week of the biddings for ti property at the Auction Mart, on June 23, we omitted to state that the sum at which was bought in (31,990). was exclusive of the "works plant," which by the condition of sale was to be taken at a valuation.

STOKE CLIMSLAND CONSOLS .- The sale of the machinery and materials, vertised in another column (without date), will take place on July 21, at 12 o'clock.

Esgair Mwyn Mining Company.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood contributories on July 16.

FATWORKS AND WHEAL VIRTUE.—The list of contributories will be

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING.—We hope next week to give

te usual interesting extracts from Mr. Murchison's useful periodical.

LAKE SUPERIOR TO LIVERPOOL.—(From a Correspondent.)—We have announce an event of considerable importance to all interested in the copper produce Lake Superior—a direct trade communication having been opened between Detroit and te Lakes and Liverpool. The inland navigation to quebec was done in 15 days, and from usebse to Liverpool in 20 days, thus effecting a certain passage in 35 days.

### The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

	MI	TAL MARKET-LONDON, JULY 2, 1858.
Copper wirep. lb. 0 ditto tubes 0 Sheathing & boits 0 Bottoms 0	s. d. 134-1 2 234-1 234 0	BRASS   Per lb.   10½d11½d.   Wire   10½d11d.   Tubes   12½d13d.
Old (Exchange) 0 d Best selectedp. ton 110 16 Tough cake 107 10 Tile 107 10 South American 100 0	10½- — 0- — 0- — 0- —	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.  Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 19 0 0  (hammered). 21 0 0  Ditto, in faggots 23 0 0  English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0  QUICKBLIVER p. ib. 0 1 11- 2 0
Bars, Weish, in London 7 5 Ditto, to arrive 6 15	0- 7 10 0 0- 7 0 0	SPELTER.   Per Ton.
Nail rods       7 15         " Stafford, in London       8 0         Bars       ditto       8 10         Hoops       ditto       9 10	0-9 0 0	In sheets
Sheets, single	0-10 10 0 0-4 15 0 0-5 5 0 0-6 10 0	TIN. English, blocks
Ditto, Swed. in London. 13 (In stock to arrive — Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 13	0-14 10 0	Straits
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees.       2 15         Ditto, forge.       2 17         Staffordshire Forge Pig.       4 16         Welsh Forge Pig.       3 6	6 5 0 0	IX Ditto 1st quality , 1 19 0- 2 1 0 IC Ditto 2d quality , 1 11 0- 1 12 0 IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 17 0- 1 18 0 IC Coke
Ditto sheet 22 18	0-22 15 0	IX Ditto 1 12 0- 1 13 0 Canada platesp. ton 15 0 0-15 5 0 In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto white 27 (	0 0-24 5 0 0 0-30 0 0 0 0-25 10 0	Yellow Metal Sheathingp. lb. 10d — Wetterstedt's Pat. Metp. cwt. 2 2 (
	none.	Indian Charcoal Pigs   - 7 10 0 in Loudon

REMARKS.—Our markets differ very little from recent reports, buyer There has been no material decline in prices, and sellers, for the most part, are indisposed to make any considerable concession.

COPPER.—A surprising change has taken place in this metal, whereas a comparatively short time since the demand, in the opinion of some, was sufficient to justify an advance. The enquiries are now becoming so slack that it is a question whether lower rates will not ensue; however, it is very certain that smelters are eager for orders, and do not exhibit so much indifference as they did some short time since.

IRON.—There is no manifest alteration in the position of this metal; makers still quote a before although reveals by 2s. 6d, per ton might not

IRON.—There is no manifest alteration in the position of this metal; makers still quote as before, although probably 2s. 6d. per ton might not stand in the way where a good contract is at issue, but the market generally may be said to have undergone little or no change—dull, but tolerably steady. The same remarks apply to Staffordshire descriptions. In Scotch pigs, after slight fluctuations of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton, the market has again taken a downward course, sellers quoting at the close of 'Change 52s. mixed numbers, cash, g.m.b. f.o.b. in the Clyde.

Lead.—The demand is yet extremely limited, and prices assume rather a downward tendency. Sheet, 22l. 15s.; red, 24l.; shot, 25l.

Spelter.—Besides a few transactions reported, principally for shipment to India, at 24l. per ton, ex ship on arrival, the market has been quiet, sellers realising at 24l.

Tix.—In English there is very little doing, and the market will, doubtless, remain unsettled until after the Dutch sale. Holders of foreign are already exhibiting signs of weakness, and both Banca and Straits can be bought on easier terms. Banca, 114l.; Straits, 112l. per ton. Speculators are, of course, reserving their purchases for the Dutch sale, but as many of the buyers at the last sale must have lost considerably, in conse-

many of the buyers at the last sale must have lost considerably, in consequence of the great decline in the value of this metal, it is most likely they will exercise a little more caution in their limits this time, and not give stravagant prices. Tin-Plates are procurable on slightly easier terms Steel.—English and foreign without alteration.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 1.—Business in our metal market has been so exceedingly limited since the date of our last report that there is no change to notice. The general aspect of the market is quiet, orders being small and scarce. Some descriptions of manufactured iron of inferior qualities can be obtained under our quotations, and for good specifications prices generally will be found to be in favour of buyers. The market for Scotch piginon has been almost inactive: the demand for speculation is for the moment rally will be found to be in favour of buyers. The market for Scotch pigiron has been almost inactive; the demand for speculation is for the moment dormant, and for export orders are not plentiful. Prices have scarcely altered since this day week, and until confidence is more established any increased demand cannot reasonably be expected. The shipments are on a large scale, being 12,506 tons, against 6863 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Tin is quiet, operators awaiting the result of the Dutch sales. Tin-plates are in limited request; prices are somewhat unsettled. For copper there is little or no demand: no alteration in prices is expected, however, as smelters are full of orders for some time to come. Lead is dull, and quotations are nominal. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 64. 19s. to 64. 15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 1184. per ton; common bar, 1194.; refined block, 1214.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 31s. to 31s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 25s. to 25s. 6d.—Lead: English sheet, 234. 10s. per ton; English pig, 214.—Copper: Cake and tile, 1074. 10s. per ton; best selected, 1104. 10s. per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 304. to 404. per ton; spring, 184. to 244.; cast and shear, 504. to 604. per ton.

GLASGOW, JULY 1 .- During the last fortnight there has been no mate rial change in the price of pig-iron; the tone of the market has been no material change in the price of pig-iron; the tone of the market has been quieter, and very little apparent demand for the article. We closed to-day at 52s. 3d., buyers, with 14 days to pay, and sellers at the same price, prompt cash. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 58s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 51s.; No. 3, ditto, 50s. 6d. per ton. Shipments, 12,505 tons, against 6863 tons last year.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—On the publication of the last statement, showing a increase in the stock, which caused some degree of sensitiveness, the price of pig-iron ill from 55s. to 52s. by the end of April, and has since then fluctuated between these totations; averaging in April, 53s. 3d., in May, 54s. 3d., and in June, 52s. 6d. per ton r mixed numbers. Though these low prices have conduced to extensive exports, still ey, with the local consumption amounting to the large quantity of 226,000 tons, are giftly less than the production, which reached 235,000 tons. The stocks have, there-re, only increased during the quarter 9000 tons, are now (exclusive of carron) 195,000 in in makers and warehouse-keepers' stores, against 183,000 tons 12 months are, when slightly less than the production, which reached 235,000 tons. The stocks have, therefore, only increased during the quarter 9000 tons, are now (exclusive of carron) 196,000 tons in makers' and warehouse-keepers' stores, against 103,000 tons 12 months ago, when the price was 75s. Whilst a few of the greation foundries of the district afford evidence of slight improvement (having on hand considerable contracts for railway, water, and gas works), several of the malicable iron-works and small foundries have continued slack, and have been only partially employed. Hence the decrease in the local comsumption. But the prospects of a bountiful harvest over all Europe are already diffusing an encouraging tone among commercial circles, and the general course of improvement now setting in, points to an increasing demand for all kinds of iron, both at home and abroad. The production in the last quarter (131 furnaces to-day in blast), 235,000 tons; the production in the corresponding period last year (128 furnaces then in blast) 220,000 tons the shipments and local consumption in the same period of 1847, 240,000 tons.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19.—Scotch Pig IRON is in very light stock, but the

NEW YORK, JUNE 13.—SCOTCH FIG IRON is in very light stock, but the demand is equally limited, and the market lacks buoyancy; small sales from yard at \$23 per ton, six months. Invoices to arrive can be readily obtained at \$23. The demand for other kinds is equally insignificant, and prices are mominally unchanged.

For Coal, the demand for domestic continues unusually good for the season, and prices are without important change. The arrivals have been liberal, and we notice a good business doing with the East. The rains have interrupted business at the prices and conservate storged the superior. the mines, and somewhat stopped the supplies, but the indications are that the receipts will rise to those of last year. Sales of anthracite at \$3.45 to \$4.25 by the cargo (Lehigh excepted), and from yard, \$4 to \$4.75; and for favourite mines \$5 is obtained. Little business has been done in foreign, and prices are nominal; sales at \$7 for Liverpool Or \$10 for Cannel, and \$4.75 for Sidney and Pictou.

The fortnightly account, which was rather heavy in speculative shares, has just passed over, and although dealers in the MINING MARKET have been busily employed in "settling," we are glad also to be able to report a decided improvement in the tone of the market, and a large amount of business transactions in several mines. What is now required in business generally is a little more confidence, and this we anticipate will be shown more and more as the public mind gets more settled in regard to foreign relations, and the prospects of the magnificent harvest become realised. Since our last the increase of business has been most perceptible in small speculative shares, in which improvements are either reported or expected, and a good average amount of purchases made in dividend mines. South Frances have been fluctuating from 225 to 235, but rather buyers than sellers, and should the decision of the indees (this day) he in favour than sellers; and should the decision of the judges (this day) be in favour of the mine, a good rise is looked for. West Basset, 24 to 25; these will also be affected, according to the judgment; though not so much, in case of an adverse decision, as South Frances would be. The case altogether The case altog

is one of considerable importance to the mining community, especially in regard to mining leases, and the decision is looked for with much interest; though, doubtless, the House of Lords will be appealed to, whichever way the judgment goes. Wheal Harriett have been very extensively dealt in, at prices fluctuating from 30s. to 37s. 6d., and leaving off 30s. to 41s.; the late discovery continues, and looks like becoming a Insting course of ore; the present value being from 50l. to 70l. per fathom; the mine has had several ups and downs, and it is to be hoped there is now something substantially good. North Frances, early in the week, were 6½, but a great demand springing up, with a very short supply, the price opened on Thursday morning at 7½ to 73, and rose to 8½, buyers, and they leave off 64½ to 8½, buyers. The mine has further improved at Eales' shaft, and a good course of ore daily looked for. A few months since the lode in this shaft was worth 70l. per fm., for 8 fathoms, and the shares were 20l. each; the lode then split up, but the south part now appears to be getting rich again. Herodsfoot have again become in request, and prices advanced from 8 to 8½. Wheal Trelawny have been quiet, at 25 to 26. Mary Ann, 45½ to 464, and in demand. Devon Great Consols have been dealt in at 480,to 490; Vale of Towy are flat, at 20s. to 21s.; Yarners, 50s.; the ends at the 20 are yielding 8 tons of copper ore per fm. Craddock Mor have been more in demand at 34 to 36. Carn Brea, 53 to 55, and have been in request. Lady Bertha remain quiet, at 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Tolvaden, 54 to 54, flat; South Caradon, 395 to 405; Sortridge Consols, 25s. to 27s. 6d. East Russell have been flatter, owing to the stoppage of the winze by the water; the 88, however, seems to be coming into ore, and a rich lode here will be more important, if possible, than the winze; shares leave off at 5½ to 6. North Roberts, 3½ to 4; Wheal Uny, 4½ to 5, and enquired for; the mine is looking much more promising. Bell and Lanarth, 3 to 3½, buyers, and exciting m

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 3489 tons of ore were sold, realising 19,0221. 16s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 123l. 7s.; average produce, 6\(\frac{a}{4}\); average price, 5l. 8s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 232 tons. The particulars of the past month's sales were.

copper, 202											
Date.	Tons.	Produce.	. 1	Standar	d.	Price	per	ton.	Ore c	opp	er.
June 3	. 3411	636		134 5	0	65	9	0	 £89	a	0
10	4461	616		128 17	0	3	11		 20		0
17	4746	5%		129 9	0	4	14	0	 0.1	•	U
24	2472	616		125 5	0	5	7	- 6	 82	145	
July 1	3489	6%		123 7	0	5	8	6	 82	0	0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline is 17.9s. in the standard, and 1s. 7d. on the ton of ore. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline is 97.4s. in the standard, and 10s. 10d. on the ton of ore.

The following dividends have been declared during June:

Isle of Man	11	0		 	 			 £	3,968	0	0
West Wheal Seton 8		0							3,200	0	0
Wheal Basset 6	-				 				3,072	0	0
Wheel Mary Ann 2	1	0		 	 				2,304	0	0
Great South Tolgus 0	2	0					0 0		1,500	0	0
Dolcoath 7	-	0			 				1,253	0	0
Lisburne 3	- 1	0			 				1,200	0	69
East Daren 3	-	0							990	0	0
Alfred Consols 0	-	1 0		 	 				768	0	17
Herodsfoot 0	1	1 6							640	0	0
Merllyn 0	-	6							625	0	0
Devon and Cornwall 0	-	6							509	10	0
Botallack 2	1	0 (							500	0	0
General (Nova Scotia) 0									26,250	0	0
Lusitanian (of Portugal) 0	-								1,250	0	0
Total				 	 			 É	47,939	10	0

The Mining Company of Ireland half-yearly meeting was held in Dublin, on Thursday, and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared. The profits for the past half-year were only about one-half those of the previous six months. on Thursday, and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared. The profits for the past half-year were only about one-half those of the previous aix months, and this was accounted for satisfactorily by the fact that considerable depression has existed latterly in the markets for mineral produce, and low prices have consequently left diminished profits. The produce from the mines has been as good as ever, and the prospects are highly encouraging. By the Knockmahon Mines a profit of 3912t. 17s. 8d. was realised; no particular feature exists with reference to these mines, they continue as productive as usual. The Luganure Mines produced 33661, the Silicwardach Collieries, 1331d, Baltycorus Works, 474t. 18s. 10d., and the Lisancan Colliery, 184t. 15s. 8d. The profits by the Ballycorus Works was really more than here appears; thus, a cake of silver, value 590t., was not taken into account, as it was not marketable until after the closing of the half-year; besides, owing to the fluctuating state of the lead market, the valuation of manufactured lead was less by 390t. than the present prices would warrant. On the Ballydebob, or Kilcoe Mine, County Cork, 1039t. was expended during the half-year. Lately a deputation from the directors visited this as well as the other portions of the property, and, by the advice of two of their most experienced mining accide, it has been determined to explore only that part of the mine where the greatest changes occur. On the Ballycorus Lead Mine as much as 2378t. has been expecuted and lost in explanations; but, from the invaluable advantages which would flow from having a productive mine in the very locality of the smelting works, the directors are anxious to test the expabilities of this property in every possible way, while the indications themselves are duch a nature as to justify very great expectations of success. On the Barristown Lead Mine, County Wexford, where some trials have lately been made, 118t. was expended, but it has been determined to discontinue any

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on June 29 (Mr. S. B. Bastard in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of 11501. 15s. 8d. in favour of adventurers; and an account of estimated receipts and payments before the meeting in August showed a credit balance of 12321. 17s. 8d. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. The present committee were re-elected, with the addition of the Rev. John Huyshe. Capt. Neill reported that the prospects of the mines remain much as for some time past, and by continuing on the present workings, and carrying out the additional work recommended, there is no doubt but that it will continue to be a large and very valuable property. They have employed on the mine in agency, tutwork, tramming, filling, landing, smith, carpenters, and surface work, 88 men and 13 boys, and in dressing ore 29—making a total of 130.

In accordance with the resolution of the last general meeting, a gold watch and chain was presented to Capt. Neill by the Chairman on behalf of the adventurers, hearing the following inscription:—"Presented June 29, 1858, by the adventurers in the Devon and confidence in him, and for his zeal and ability in the discharge of his duties a captain of the mine."

tain of the mine."

At Exmouth Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. T. Smith in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 27311. 7s. 1d.; ore sold, 26591. 17s. 3d.=54011. 4s. 4d.—Mine cost, March, 11091.; April, 9971. 18s. 6d.; captain's house, 601.; freight, 321. 7s. 1d.; horse, 321.; timber, 2341. 4s. 11d.; dues, 1921. 12s. 4d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 27431. 2s. 8d. Capts. Skewis, Nicholls, and Rodda reported upon the points of operation in the mine. They state, in reference to the engine-shaft, that they have only two sets of timber more to put in to complete it to bottom, which will be accomplished by the end of this week. The timbering of this shaft for the last ten months has considerably retarded their progress in opening out the mine, as well as being a very serious item in the cost; this outlay, however, will scone be done away with, and the money appropriated to the driving of levels, cross-cuts, &c., which in all probability will lay open profitable ground, and put the mine in a far better position than it is at present.

At Tretoil Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Harrison in the At Tretoil Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Harrison in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 10191. 19s. 10d. Resolutions were passed authorising the creation of 4000 shares of 11, each, the adventure to be in future in 8000 shares.

JUL At Wend At Wend from in a 1782. 3s. 3d. months, 6004. In favour of re was disposed three months. Walter Johnspitches, varyi At When laste last and bills, 2021. 9s dum), 8412. 9 over liabilitie considered the for length an

At Gogi the econition of the country of the At Sor 12 months and the re 16A351. 15 the expende showing a firmed; as At No

> At W the account 3971. 18s. By call, 5 3304.; les estimated by about confident engine-sh tions nec At V

thair) the said of the accordato, Al count on ore sold, share was prospect and 10% ately to for one At

lly in

At Wendron Consols meeting, on June 22, the accounts showed—Batimes bem last andit, 1814. 6s. 1d.; black tin sold, 29694, 8s.; carriage, 27s. 9s. 2d..

diffs. 3s. 3d.—Labour cost, Feb., March, and April, 2011/. 10s.; merchants bills, three
summing, 609. 6s. 1d.; bord's dues, 1697. 1ds. 10d.; aundries, 35/. 18s.; leaving balance
a secur of mine, 3711/. 9s. 4d.; of this 1337. feamples for dry, 434.; Trewaras set, 70f.)

vas disposed of, and 2364. 0s. 4d. carried to credit of next account. The profit on the
emoths' working was 1897. 1ds. 3d. Captains Thomas Bray, Edward Joshin, and
value Johns reported on the position and prospects of the mine. They have fourteen
globs, varying from 5s. to 12s. in 17. The number of persons employed is 262.

At Wheal Charlotte meeting, on June 22, the accounts showed—Balace last andit, 111. 17s. 3d.; is abour cost, March and April, 736f. 4s. 11d.; merchants'
115. 2027. 9s. 7d. = 10301. 12s. 2d.—Copper ore and tinstum sold (deducting 44f. 14s. 4d.

dam), 8417. 9s. 2d.: leaving balance against the mine, 2094. 8s. The balance of assets
our liabilities was 1026f. 14s. 3d. Capte. B. Gundry and F. Hosking reported that they
can identify the strength of the mine good, having two bunches of ore to pursue, which
for least and quality were better than ever they had had before.

At Goginan Mines meeting, on June 11 (Mr. Martineau in the chair),

casilized the prospects of the mine good, having two bunches of ore to pursue, which get teath and quality were better than ever they had had before.

At Goginan Mines meeting, on June 11 (Mr. Martineau in the chair), the grounts showed—Mine cost, January and Feb., 13007, 7s. 1d.; March and April, 1058, 8s. 4s. May and June, 1229. 1ds. 1d.; July and Aug., 12927, 8s. 7d.; Sept. and Oct., 1189. 10s. 7d.; Nov. and Dec., 11877, 3s. 6d.; lord's dues, 6134. 19s. 6d. =77881, 12s. — Lead ore sold, 62814. 2s. 1d.; leaving balance against the mine, 15077. 3s. 1d. The managers (Nessrs. John Taylor and Sons) reported that owing partly to the falling off in several tribute pitches, the loss during the first six months of 1858 is not likely to be less than 15001. or 15599. They had not yet driven out the cross-cuts far enough to reach several of the points at which they were aimed, and it would be for the shareholders to decide whether these trials should be continued or abandoned. They were prepared to assist in carrying out any plan which the shareholders generally might agree to, but they desired to be understood to declare their intention to make a fresh endeavour to procue the adventure still further. They could not promise to carry on the mine, until the cross-cuts are inshed, without a loss, but they recommended the adventurers to continue their quota, and to see the lodes cut at the various points which must now be eached within the next six, nine, or at furthest twelve months longer. Mr. Lingen, referring to the management of the concern, read numerous extracts from the managers (apt. Matthew Francis as resident agent on the mine; the meeting, however, did not constructs for the management of the concern, read numerous extracts from the management of the concern, read numerous extracts from the management of the concern, read numerous extracts from the management of the concern, read numerous extracts from the management of the concern, read numerous extracts from the management of the concern, read numerous extract

cases in this recommendation.

At South Wheal Tolgus annual meeting, on June 15, the accounts for 2 met/3s ending Dec., 1857, showed that the expenditure had been 14,3231. 7s. 11d.; and the receipts for copper ores (atter the deduction of lords' dues, 11731. 19s. 5d.), 16A,351. 19s., 5d.: leaving a profit of 21121. 7s. 6d.— For four months ending April, 1858, 2d. expenditure had been 45381. 18s. 4d.; the next receipts for copper cres, 15455. 1s. 9d.; showing a profit of 9161. 5s. 5d. The appointment of Mr. John Haye as purser was confirmed; as was also a resolution for subdividing the shares into 512 parts.

A. Varil, Wheal Rhay receipts the accounts showed. Belance from last

fremed; as was also a resolution for subdividing the shares into 512 parts.

At North Wheal Busy meeting, the accounts showed—Balance from last andi; 1,014, 18s. 10d.; Feb., March, and April costs, 927i. 10s. 2d. =1969i. 9s.—By call, 1024; copper ore, tinstuff, lack, and mundic, 349, 48. 11d. : leaving balance against min; 590; 4s. 1d. Capt. J. W. Crase reports that "the whole of the ground stoped in beton of the 1 fm. level, on Painter's fode, east of western shaft, does not exceed 10 fms. fms which I calculate we have raised 65 tons of blende, which, at 2i. 15i, per ton, would be 176i. 18s.; 10 tons of copper ore, at 3i., 30i.; and tinstuff, according to the sample tied, 40i. =248i. 15s.; making lode worth, on an average of 10 fms., 24i.17s. 6d. per fm.

le 19st. 19st.; 10 tons of copper ore, at 3d., 30d.; and tinstuff, according to the sample mied, 40t.—2484. L5s.: making lode worth, on an average of 10 fms., 24t. 17s. 6d. per fm."

At Wheal Sidney meeting, on June 23 (Mr. W. T. James in the chair), the secounts for April and May showed—Balance last audit, 631t. 11s. 8d.; mine cost, 3ff. 18s. 1d.; merchants' bills, &c., 33t. 6s. 5d.; dues, 34t. 18. 8d. = 11561. 18s. 6d.— ly call, 599t.; sales of tin, 236t. 6s. 5d.; arsenic, 29t. 10s. 7d.; tim sampled (estimated), 350t.; leaving balance against mine, 52t. 7s. 6d. The last sale of tin realised more than stimated, and they have also sold some arsenic, which together improved their position by about 70t. The tin ready for sampling is not quite equal to expectation, but they candently expect an increase in future samplings. They have commenced the new gaine-shaft about 100 fms. north of the present one, and are proceeding with the alterations' necessary and determined on for making the present pumping power more complete. At Wheal Wrey Consols meeting, on June 22 (Mr. Peter Clymo in the thair) the accounts for Jan., Feb., and March showed—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 330t. 17s. 8d.—Sale of icad ore, &c., 2308f. fs. 2d.; South Caradon for pitwork, 16t. 18s. 1d.: making loss, 195t. 19s. 3d., which deducted from credit balance from last audit feaves 37tl. 6s. 6d. now in hand. Capts. Peter Clymo, W. Hancock, and R. Roskilly report that the stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.

At Frank Mills Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 359t. 3s., timber, 108t. 2s.; thore, 36t. 10s.; disc, 30tl, 30tl, 25. 6d.; coat, 164t. 13s. 9d.; timber, 108t. 2s.; horse, 36t. 10s.; disc, 30tl, 30tl, 30tl, 25. 6d.; coat, 164t. 13s. 9d.; timber, 108t. 2s.; horse, 36t. 10s.; disc, 30tl, 30tl, 30tl, 25. 6d.; coat, 164t. 13s. 9d.; timber, 108t. 2s.; horse, 36t. 10s.; disc, 30tl, 40tl, 30tl, 30tl, 40tl, 40tl, 40tl, 40tl,

propects of the mine.

At Trevoole Mine meeting, on June 21, the accounts showed—Balance last andit, 15991. 17s. 6d.; labour cost, Feb., 3231. 0s. 3d.; March, 3031. 9s. 2d.; April 3471. 4s. 8d.; May, 2761. ls. 3d.; merchants' bills, 3491. 18s. 4d.; lord's dues, 351. 3s. 1d. 3471. 4s. 8d.; May, 2761. ls. 3d.; merchants' bills, 3491. 18s. 4d.; lord's dues, 351. 3s. 5d.; May 3051. 4s. 10d.; leaving balance against mine, 9861. 13s. A call of 11. per share was made Capts. Stephens, Blewett, and Lean reported upon the operations at the mine.

At Wheal Cupid meeting, on Monday (Mr. Hallett in the chair), Mr. Edw. King (the secretary) reported that 551. 15s. had been received on account of calls and 104. on account of materials. A resolution was passed that proceedings be immediately taken against all sharcholders in arrear of call. The meeting was then adjourne for one month.

for one month.

At the Holinbush Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. H. Pilcher in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance against adventurers, 11961. 8s. 10d.; and in the estimated account of assets and liabilities the balance against the mine was 4841. 9s. 10d. The proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At Round Hill, in the winze sinking below the 40 south, the lode is 4 ft. wide, presenting indications of an exceedingly promising character; in the cross-cut driving west in this level they were intersecting strings of rich ore, and calculated cutting the main part of the lode in about 9 fins. further driving. They sampled 45 tons of lead

At the Catherine and Jane Consols Mine, they would sample this day sturday) about 10 tons of lead ore, and hoped that the improved appearance of the line would enable them to increase the future returns.

At the Royal Santiago Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Taylor, Jun., in the chair), the accounts showed balance at bankers 772f. 6s. 1d. The loss on the half-year's working, ending Feb. 28, was 1499f. 16s. 3d. A resolution was passed recommending the directors to make a call of 1f. per share. The proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Sir Charies Rich, Bart., in the chair), a satisfactory statement of the directors aread. A resolution was put to confirm one passed at a former meeting, to reduce the minimum number of directors to five, to which an amendment was proposed that bey should be not less than six. Upon a ballot being taken, it was found that the included of off 9000 shares were not in attendance, consequently the proceedings were null and void. A full report appears in another column.

At the Quartz Reduction Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. 6. Rooper in the chair), it was resolved that the meeting should be further adjourned for a month, and that in the meantime a statement of the position of the company should be lad before the shareholders, and their co-operation invited to subscribe the amount necessary to purchase out the judgment against the company for the subscribers' sole benefit.

say to purchase out the judgment against the company for the subscriber the amount necessary to purchase out the judgment against the company for the subscriber, sole benefit.

At the South Australian Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. E. Divett, Mr., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance in favour of company, 60,3654. 10s. 11d. A divident at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, or 35s. per share, payable on July 15 and Jan. 15 next was declared. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. The report of the directors stated that the affairs of this company continued to improve. They could not announce any large advance of income, but it gradually increased year by sear, and the property generally improved in value, keeping pace with the steady sivance of the colony. After a lapse of 22 years since the formation of the company it is a great satisfaction to the directors to find that the policy originally adopted, and which had been cautiously followed out by them, had proved perfectly sound. With result of the inneral portion of the company's property, the report states:—"No alternation has been made in the value of this property except a trifling reduction from the sale 45% acres in the township of Kanmantoo. The directors are happy, however, to state that a large portion of this land has been leased during the year, chiefly for pasture; and hat the Kanmantoo Mine continues to be worked, and gives favourable indications of locrasing productiveness. The gross rental amounts to 12731. 2s. 2d., including the proceeds of or received for royalty, and shows an increase of 4191. 3s. 8d. over the preceding year. Another small shipment of copper ore and regulus, received as royalty, has been leased during the year, leaving 3375 acres still unoccupied. It was intimated that in future the report would be issued to the proprietors a week or ten days before the meeting. Votes of thanks to the cleairman, directors, manager, and other officers, at home and in the colony, terminated the proceedings.

home and in the colony, terminated the proceedings.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have issued a statement of accounts for the half-year ending Feb. 28, showing the expenditure and returns for that Period. Managers, captains, miners, and clerks' salaries and wages paid at the mines in Cuba, 1149.1, 18e. 9d.; hattive miners' wages, 1700.1 s. 8d.; labourers' wages, 1400.1 frs. 6d.; provisions for same, 4531. 1s. 1d.; hospital expenses, 564. 3s. 2d.; timber, candles, &c., 1239.1 ls. 1d.; transport ofore and materials, 1260.1 lss. 4d.; capatains' and miners' wages laid to their families in England, 9871. 2s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 7751. 14s. 2d.; directors, auditors, clerks, &c., 2411. 10s. 1d.; interest and discount, 741. 9s. 2d. =89271. 19s. 7d. 9re and precipitate sold, and on voyage home, 7028. 3s. 4d.; leaving balance against the company, being loss on the half-year's working, 1499. 16s. 3d. The capital account to June 17 showed cash at bankers, 7721. 6s. 1d.

At the New Carage Dunchy of Radon Miner, the lodgest the exception of the control of the control of the precipitate and produce of Radon Miner, the lodgest the except and the precipitate and the precipitate of Radon Miner.

At the New Grand Duchy of Baden Mines, the lode at the engine-shaft about 4 ft. wide, and worth about 101. per fathom.

Our Sheffield correspondents (Messrs. Smith) state that there is not much to the prices of mining shares. Chapel Dale shares are flatter, and offered at 3t.

Cowden Rake offered at ½ prem., and no buyers. Eyam firm at 40 to 42. Mill

a buyer at 3, and selies at 3½. New Middand, 3to ½ prem. North Derbyshire,

l, with 2¾ paid. Prince of Wales done at 3½, buyers—mine looking very well.

The Eastern Steam Navigation Company, it is understood, find themselves under the necessity of abandoning their scheme of relsing by means of annul-ties the 200,0001, required for the equipment of the Great Eastern. It will be remem-ted that a piedge was given that, unless the entire sum was taken up, the project would not be proceeded with. A rumour prevails that the company intend to ask Par-ton of the company of the company of the company intended to the project would not be proceeded with. A rumour prevails that the company intend to ask Par-by advancing 200,0001, on the security of the vessel, on which some 600,0001, has already been expended.

The directors of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company are pre-pared to receive applications for the appointment of general manager, from gentlemer qualified by previous experience to undertake the executive of the affairs of the com-pany in Canada.

Creditors of the Birkbeck Life Assurance Company are required to pro ir claims before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, who proposes on July 14 to appoint

At the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Riiway adjourned general ceting, held on Wednesday, to ascertain the result of a balot which had been taken on proposition of Mr. Hartridge (moved as an amendment is the directors' report), for creasing the number of directors to leght (Mr. P. T. Frept, the chairman of the board directors, presided), and announced the result of the balot:—For amendment, 6570; anist it, 1885: majority against directors, 4705. A long dissoussion ensued, which sulted in an adjournment until July 12.

The Jamaica mail arrived last night at Southenpton. The mining in-lligence continues very favourable; we shall give the usual details next week.

### SALES OF COPPER ORE-MARCH TO JUNE, 1858.

Mr. James Cropts hands us the following analysis of the sales of copper ore for the three months ending June 30, 183, which we publish with pleasure, as assisting the statistics of mines, by afording an easy reference to the value of the ores of a particular mine, asi, therefore, forming an element in the estimation of its value as an investment:—

a l	ciement in the committon of	3 617	4.0	13440	the same and commercial		
-	Name of Mine. Aver				Name & Mine. Aver.		
e e	Treweeke's Ore		5	6	St. Day Unied	Ea	9
	Symons' Ore		2	6	Hawkmoor	D	8
- 1	Visick's Ore	21	2	0	Rosewarne	5	7 1
e	Tamar Slag	19	0	0	Devon and fourtenay	5	7
0	Grambler and St. Aubyn	16	3	3	West Anna	5	6
0	Great Work	15	16	1	Wheal Bully	-	5
t	Wheal Henry	12	2	0	Wheal Mar Great Consols	8	5
0	Killifrith		11	6	Wheal Cliffed	0	
	Botaliack	11	6	3	Wheal Eller	5	4
16	Wheal Kitty	10	2	!	North Basst	5	3
e	North Downs	9	17	1	Clijah and Ventworth	5	2
	South Caradon	9	11	7	Great Alfred	5	í
1	Tolvadden	9	9	3	Wheal Unit		i
of	Wheal Friendship	9	.4	7	Doiceath	4	19
t	North Frances	8	14	1	Tineroft		18
	East Russell		13	2	Phœnix		18
	Holmbush	8	9	8	Camborne Vean		18
r	Par Consols		i	2	Devon Grea Consols		17
:	Craddack Moor	8	9	0	Pembroke and East Crinnis		16
),		7	15	7	Devon and fornwall		16
3,	Wheal Respryn	7	12	6	Wheal Seton		16
:	West Fowey	7	7	8	Wheal Empa		
-	Old Basset	7	h	5	Bedford Unfed	i	15
	Wheat Charlotte	7	5	0	Marke Valley	4	14
t	St. Austell Consols	7	4	0	Boiling Wet		14
1.	West Jane	7	i	3	Carrack Devs		13
it	West Seton	6		8	North Unity	4	13
n	South Crinnis	6	19	6	East Pool	4	12
••	Gonamena	6		2	Wheal Harrett	ā	12
ď	East Basset	6		11	North Crofts	4	10
e	Great South Tolgus	6			Copper Hill	4	9
19	West Caradon	6		6	Carvannall	4	9
	Wheal Tehidy	6		2	South Crofty	4	9
),	Fowey Consols	6		ī	West Damse	4	9
t,	East Alfred	6	11	0	Tretoil	4	8
-	Penberthy Crofts	65	10	0	Camborne Cosols	4	7
),	South Tolgus	6	8	0	United Mines	. 4	6
n	West Stray Park	6	6	0	Carn Brea	4	3
n	Calstock Consols	6	5	11	South Ellen	4	2
y	South Frances	6	5	11	Tywarnhaile	4	0
W	North Roskear	6	5	0	North Pool	4	0
1-	West Crinnis	6		11	West Alfred	3	
e.	Eny's Ore	6		1	Creegbrawse	- 3	
e	West Basset	6		2	South Carn Bea	3	
В,	East Rosewarne	6			Hallamanning	3	
.:	North Basset	- 6		- 5	Wheal Edward	3	
86	Wheal Margery	6		2	Kelly Bray	3	
rt	Levant	6			Wheal Maudin	3	
	West Providence	- 5			Halse's Ore	3	
),	Trebarvah				Devon Buller	3	
. ;	Sortridge	- 5			Kenneggy	3	
A-	Alfred Consols	- 5			Virtuous Lady	3	
	West Par	- 5			Tavy Consola	3	
er	Basset Consols	5			Trevoole	3	
d	Hingston Down				Duke of Cornwall		
	Wheal Agar				Pendeen	3	
æ	North Busy		16		Wheal Russell	3	
II,	South Dolcoath		16			3	
d.	Pedn-an-drea	5			Rosewarne Consols	a	
у,	Wheal Uny		14		Rashleigh's Ore	9	1
c.	Condurrow		1:			2	1
-70	Treloweth		10			9	
٠.	Collacombe		10			2	
	Guskus		10		Crowndale	3	
i.	12 mines below 27 per ton				16s lovest 1/ 5s 44 not enum		

13 mines below 31. per ton-highest 21. 16s., lowest 11. 5s. 4d.—not enumerated.

THE TIN TRADE.—Not long since some of our correspondents were an ticipating that the tin brought forward at the usual annual sale of the Netherlands Trading Company would realise nearly as much as in 1857; and the fallacy of such conclusions being shown, too many have rushed to the other extreme. The sale will take place on Tuesday next, and consist of 190,800 slabs (about 6000 tons), against 190,559 slabs in 1857, and 167,382 slabs in 1856. In reference to the sale, Messrs. Goll and Co., of

167,382 slabs in 1856. In reference to the sale, Messrs. Goll and Co., or Amsterdam (June 30), write:—

"Although we refinin entirely from giving any opinion, we cannot help advising our friends, in their own interest, not to allow themselves to be led too much astray by too dull accounts of other houses. We do not wish to call in question the arguments which many are ready to produce in order to sub-faintiate prospects for very low prices, but we believe, at the same time, that a careful consideration of the statistics will present arguments in abundance by which to judge of the article in a more favourable light. If, according to the tables, the exportation may have have failen off to some countries, it has gained, on the other hand, to many quarters a considerable extension, and in spite of the crisis and its prejudicial consequences, the deliveries from the date of the company's sale exceed those of the preceding year by 7309 slabs, an increase which has been particularly striking during the latter months, as appears from the following tables:—

DELIVERES SINCE THE LAST FURLIC SALE.

[39,565]

[1,568]

[63,343]

Augus	st				15,698	63,343
				1	45,526	9 23,210
					14,000	
Nove	nher				12,060	
					9,630	
					6,250	
					7,210	
				······ œ	7,382	
				<u>2</u>	6,523	
					5,781	
					4,000	
June	******		******		( 4,000	( 1,000
	671-b-				170 105	166,185
	1918/03	*****		********	173,485	1857. 1856.
The stock or	warrant	is consis	ted at th	he end of May	28,024	8,255 13,737
Delivered in	June			***********	5,479	1,305 1,777
						2010 1100
And t	he remai	ning sto	ek amou	ınts to	22,545	6,950 11,960
Stock in han	ds of Tra	ding So	ciety		195,330 1	85,890157,057
						Banca, according to
official accou	ints, amo	unts to	74,668 pt	eculs in 1857, a	gainst 100,656 pec	als in 1856, which

official accounts, amounts to 74,668 peculs in 1857, against 100,556 peculs in 1856, which establishes a reduction of 25,988 peculs, or about 54,000 slabs.

As stated above, we do not wish to enter into any details, under existing exceptionable circumstances, but refer you exclusively to the statistics, and request you to follow entirely your own views in sending your orders. We do not wish anything more anxiously but that prices may be more in favour of buyers this time, as in that way alone the business in this article can turn out remunerative, but we must caution our friends agains too low limits, which may easily lead to disappointment. Business was pretty active in the beginning of this month; 684, to 634, ft. was paid, but some very pressing seller caused afterwards a reduction of 2ft., but at 66 ft. there are no sellers at present. From Billiton, the imports amounted in 1857 to 3151 slabs, of which 2175 slabs sold in publicated at 824 ft., 55 sold privately, and 921 experted = 3151 slabs. In 1858, the import amounted to 451 slabs, which are still unsold."

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday,

compared with the previous weekly return, shower	ed the following res	ults:-
Circulation issue	£31,714,760 Decrease	106,520
Circulation active	20,424,755 Increase	975,560
Public deposits	7,395,129 Increase	98,97
Other deposits	13,201,968 Increase	619,090
Government securities in banking department	10,676,963 Increase	20,82
Other securities in banking department	16,425,689 Increase	1.811.320
Coin and bullion in both departments	17.938,447 Decrease	94.689
Seven day and other bills		33,42
The rest		10.40
Notes in reserve		1.082.08
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department		

These changes are sufficiently remarkable. The extensive demand at the Bank has ansed an enormous increase in the "other" securities; but, as the whole of the money was not wanted immediately, a considerable portion was at once re-lodged in the establishment as "other" deposits. The reservers diminished upwards of 1,000,000t.

The Gazetle statement of the movement of the precious metals for the week ending Wednesday last, gives the following totals:—Imports of gold, 46,790t.; exports of gold, 46,790t.; exports of gold, 166,786t.: imports of silver, 71,337t.; exports of silver, 68,691t.—Daily Ness.

Messrs. Abell and Langley, bullion brokers, possess gold bars to the value of 11,000%, and silver bars valued at 4000%, fished up from the wreck of H.M.S. Lutine, which was test off the coast of Holland on Oct. 9, 1799. After 60 years immersion, the gold looks as fresh as if it had just been taken out of the Bank. The silver bars, on the other hand, have become externally atmost black under the action of the salt water; and some of the dollars which have been also saved are so much corroded, that they are worth only its, or 2s. each.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company shares, which have lately been offered at 500t, came suddenly into demand yesterday, and were quoted at 500t. to 800t. (with 1000t. paid). Favourable rumours were simultaneously circulated with reference to the progress of the operations on the ocean, but nothing definite transpired.

Railway Traffic Traffic Returns of Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending June 25 amounted to 471,990L, and for the corresponding week of 1857 to 503,790L, showing a decrease of 31,300L. The gross receipts of the above railways having their termini in the metropolia amounted for the week ending as above 197,099L, and for corresponding week of 1857 to 210,533L, showing a decrease of 13,744L. The decrease on the Eastern Counties amounted to 424L; on the Great Northern 1799L; on the Groat Northern 1799L; on the London and South-Western to 572L; on the South-Eastern to 551L—total, 14,316L, on the London and South-Western to 672L; on the South-Eastern to 551L—total, 14,316L, and 478L on the London Brighton, and South Coast, leaving the decrease, as above, 13,744L. The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 274,301L, and

	4781. on the London, Brighton, and South Count, fearing the South County of the The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 274,3011., and for the corresponding week of last year to 292,4571., showing a decrease of 17,5561., which added to the decrease on the metropolitan lines, makes the total decrease 31,3001., as com-
1	pared with the corresponding week of 1857.
١	
1	LEAD ORES.
	Sold on the 28th June.  Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.  Line Sta 17 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
	East Logylns 0 13 5 0 Parther Company. Commystwith 100 13 5 0 Parther Company. Goginan 47 17 4 0 Newton, Keates, & Ca ditto 11 15 3 0 ditto 11 15 3 0 ditto  Sold on the 29th June. To Somers.
	Sold on the 30th June.
	ditto
	ditto         19½         12 15         6         Newton, Keales, & Co           ditto         4½         17 1         6         A. Eyton.           New Crow Hill         1¾         16 2         0         —
,	BLACK TIN.
	Sold on the 19th and 24th June.
1	Minos. Tons c. q. lbs. Price per ton. Amount. Furchases. Wheal Bal 3 9 3 16 £65 0 0 £227 3 0-Chyandour. ditto 3 1 3 10 63 15 0 197 2 0-ditto
,	Great Wheal Vor 18 17 1 13 68 5 0 1287 16 2 Stellanear.
6	ditto 19 0 2 16 68 5 0 1295 13 6 ditto
1	Sold on the 26th June.
6 6	Great Wheal Busy. 9 12 0 2 58 2 6 558 1 0—Bissoc Co. ditto 0 8 0 7 38 0 0 15 6 4— ditto
8	Par Consols 80 17 1 20 66 10 0 5377 18 9-
67	West Fowey Cons., 12 1 1 22 66 10 0 802 16 2
5 2	Prideaux Wood 7 10 2 19 62 0 0 467 1 6— ditto 0 5 2 13 40 0 0 11 4 7—
0 9	
3	THE SALES OF COPPER ORE AT SWANSEA.  AVERAGES—SALE, JUNE 8, 1858.
3 5	m to the States Standard
9 2	Tons.   Fer cent.   Frice.   Standard
64	Total 1719 10 1-16 £9 7 0 £114 18 6
8 0	AVERAGES-SALE, JUNE 22, 1858.
6	War Day cont Dalog Standard
4 0	British 759 75% £ 6 13 0 £116 16 0 Foreign 1085 14% 13 1 6 103 17 0
0 5	Total 1844 11 13-16 £10 8 6 £107 6 0
6	
6	
5 9	
6	Vowery Consols 92 66 4 6 Wheal Basset 42 £14 13
5 8	ditto 91 6 9 6 ditto 40 4 0
4	ditto 88 5 16 0 West Wheal Seton 83 2 7
6	ditto 85 5 6 0 ditto 50 5 19
9	South Frances 101 1 18 0 ditto 29 5 19
•	ditto
7	ditto 53 1 19 0 ditto 46 4 19
•	ditto
8	ditto 38 7 0 0 Wheal Seton 24 6 1 ditto 32 4 11 0 Pendaryes 47 3 17
	ditto 22 18 ( 0 ditto 15 15
	South Tolgus 87 4 18 6 ditto 38 3 7
1-	ditto 62 8 17 6 ditto 10 12 10
he	ditto 44 6 5 6 Trevoole 70 4 8

1	rowey Cons	019 92	200		0	Wilchi Ditonot 11711111 12 11 10 11 10 0	
١	ditto	91	6	9	6	ditto 40 4 0 0	
١	ditto	90	 1	0	0	ditto 30 3 2 6	
ı	ditto	88	 5	16	0	West Wheal Seton 83 2 7 0	
1	ditto	85	 5	6	0	ditto 50 5 19 6	
J	ditto	28	 85	14	0	ditto 41 12 0 0	
1	South Franc	es101	 1	18	0	ditto 29 5 19 6	
1	ditto	60	 11	4	6	ditto 28 11 17 6	
1	ditto	59	 7	19	6	Pemb. and East Crinnis. 98 4 9 0	
	ditto	53	 1	19	0	ditto 46 4 19 6	
ı	ditto	45	3	13	6	ditto 25 2 15 0	
1	ditto	44	8	9	0	ditto 17 1 4 0	
	ditto	38	7	0	0	Wheal Seton 24 6 1 0	
١	ditto	32	 4	11	0	Pendarves 47 3 17 6	
1	ditto	22	18	7	0	ditto 49 4 15 0	
	South Tolan	16 87	 4	18	6	ditto 38 5 7 0	
	ditto	85	- 5	1	0	ditto 20 1 13 6	
	ditto	62	8	17	6	ditto 10 12 10 (	
,	ditto	44	 6	5	6	Trevoole 70 4 8 6	
	ditto	48	 5	16	0	ditto 46 3 19 6	
ì	ditto	39	4	16	6	ditto 20 7 16 6	
	ditto	38	 20	3	6	North Crofty 36 4 5 6	
	ditto	30	 3	4	6	ditto 26 4 11 (	
	Wheal Cliff	ord101	 25	5	6	ditto 20 1 19 (	
	ditto	85	 4	6	6	Copper Hill 68 3 11 6	
r	ditto	71	 3	4	6	ditto 14 10 11 0	
	ditto	70	 5	8	6	Duke of Cornwall 40 2 17	
	ditto	36	 - 3	0	0	ditto 30 2 17	
٠	North Rosk	ear) at	8.		61	Trincal Maintenance	5
ı	Basset		 0,9	•	4,5	ditto 4 11 16	
ï	Pendarve.	3 77	 3	19	6	THE PARTY OF THE P	
t	ditto	30	10	4	6	West Stran Lain	6
,	Enys	45	 2	2	0	Tribeat Chy To	6
ĸ	ditto	45	 7	4	6	Hicking a care	0
ķ	ditto	41	 10	9	6	Great Hewassississis to site	0
	Basset an	d Praed 38	6	0	6	diffe I xx	0
ž	Wheal Bass	et 54	 4	9	6	Old Loigus	0
1	ditto	50	7	18	6	West Frances 3 18 18	0
	ditto	48	 3	13	0		

	TO	TA	LI	PRODUCE.					
Fowey Consols 474 South Frances 454		15	6		179	£	879	2	6
South Tolgus 428			0		136		649	2	0
Wheal Clifford 363			6			****	302	4	0
North Roskear		_		Copper Hill			390		0
Basset				Duke of Cornwall			200	50	0
Pendarves > 351	2081	0	0	Wheat Harriett			239	18	6
Enys				West Stray Park			288	13	0
Basset & Praed.				Wheal Uny			145	19	0
Wheal Basset 262	1688	14	6				4	10	0
West Wheal Scton, 231		11	6	Great Hewas			55	17	0
Pemb & E. Crinnis, 186							28	0	0
Temo & D. Crimis. 200 11		-		West Frances	3		56	14	0
Quantity of Ore	e per ton.	9 to	ns		£5 oper,	8 6 232 ton			
LAST SALE Average St	andard				e Pr	oduce		6	1/2
COMPANIES 1	BY WHO	M	TH	E ORES WERE PU	RCH	ASED.			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURC			
	Amor		
Mines Royal Company 244	£1054	6	1
Vivian and Sons 578	2918	2	11
Grenfell and Sons 892	5020	8	6
Crown Copper Company 15	96	4	4
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	1629	13	9
Williams, Foster, and Co 5141/3	3566	0	4
Mason and Elkington 4341/2	2538	7	9

 
 Mason and Elkington
 1934/2
 2005
 7

 F. Bankart
 1083/2
 504
 7

 Copper Miners' Company
 2801/2
 1119
 16
 6

 C. Lambert
 125
 575
 8
 6
 Total ..... £19,022 16 0

Copper Ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—West Basset 624—Wheal Buller 406—Alfred Consols 349—Par Consols 348—Wheal Margery 275—Tolvadden 275—Great Wheal Alfred 272—North Basset 253—Levant 188—Great South Tolgus 181—West Alfred Consols 108—Wheal Unity Consols 87—Wheal Anna 80—West Fowey Consols 74—South Crenver 68—Trebarvah 52—South Carn Brea 51—Wheal Agar 32—North Wheal Frances 27—Clight and Wentworth 26—St. Aubyn and Grylls 25—Rosewarne Consols 20—Killifrith 20—Providence Mines 8—Great Wheal Fortune 8—Wheal Tremayne 7—West Treasury 5—Carzise Ore 3,—Total, 3873 tons.

NO. SALE on Thursday week, 15th July.

NO SALE on Thursday week, 15th July.

Years.			Tons.	Prod	Amou	nt.		1	Stand	lare	١.	(	re c	opp	er.	ake	cop
1849	 	 	 3598	 736	 £16,189	17	0		€ 96	17	0		£60	16	0	 £79	10
1851			3377	812	 18,265	14	0		100	12	0		66	14	0	 84	- 0
1858	 	 	 3147	 61%	 17,660	- 6	0		127	16	0		85	16	0	 107	10
1854	 		9791	 617	 17.015	18	6		140	17	0		97	1	0	 126	- 0
1855			 2854	 63%	 19,961	1	0		145	17	0		104	14	O	 126	U
1856			.2849	 714	 17.213	- 8	6		127	- 6	0		84	- 8	U	 104	10
1857	 	 	2860	 83%	 16,807	5	6		129	15	0		88	- 8	0	 117	0

PARTICULARS OF COPPER ORES SOLD IN CORNWALL IN THE QUARTER ENDING 30th JUNE, 1858.

Copper ores, 46,923 tons (21 cwts.)—Fine copper, 2962 tons 13 cwts.—Amount of noncy, 261,588/. 1s. 6d.—Average produce, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1-16.—Average standard, 131/. 17s. 0d.— Average price (per 21 cwts.), 51. 11s. 6d. -

Copper ores for sale at Swansen, July 6.—Cobre, 93, 92, 90, 89, 67, 40, 35—Berchaven 122, 120, 112, 75—Cuba 98, 95, 90, 87, 45, 15, 6.—Knockmahon 107, 99, 100, 8.—Wanereenooks 57, 47, 35, 10, 8.—Parys, 127, 127—Huelva Burnt Ores 98, 39, 56—Tharis, 20, 20, 19, 19—Regulus 11, 71, 11, 10, 2—Namaqua 30—Springbok 47, 37.—Total, 2605 tons.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1857, BEING THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

BEING THE POURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

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PLAN OF VENTILATING COAL MINES. By WM. HOFTON. 34.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS. 24.64

### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filled on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

HOYOGENEOUS MEXAL.—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in your Journal of June 26, referring to my homogeneous metal. I must again repeat, that "homo-metal" is not east-steel, but a metal combining the strength of cast-steel, without the brittle-mass of that metal. It is simply compared to cast-steel as to its tensile strength, as it is also compared to copper for the extreme ductility it possesses. The %th plates resisting six atmospheres, and sheathing Dr. Livingstone's steamer, carry their own refutation.—P.S. The homo-metal has been in the market since 1833.—J. Benner!

TREATMENT OF INCO SOURS.—Observing the article on the new process of Mr. H. Bes.

resisting six atmospheres, and sheathing Dr. Livingstone's steamer, carry their own resultation.—P.S. The homo-metal has been in the market since 1836.—J. BENNETT HOWELL: Hartford Steet Works, Sheffield, July 2.

Theatment of Ison Ores,—Obsering the article on the new process of Mr. H. Bessemer, p. 425. I obtained a specification of his patent, which contains on the first page the notice, "Void by reason of the patentes having neglected to file a specification in parsuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent." Perhaps it would be as well if the public were made aware of this fact, as such a notice might tend to mislead if it is not mentioned. The use of chilorine is already secured, years ago, by another party (Caivert), and appears now to begin to be appreciated.—Obsenver: Manchester.

Whell Genkes.—Had your correspondent, "Pogatus," attended regularly the meetings that were convened at the Wheal Guskus offices, he would have long since discovered that the property has only failien into its present complications through the culpable neglect and apathy of the shareholders. If he requires any information on that head, he will readily, I am convinced, obtain it, either from Mr. Jeffree, the secretary, of Mr. Berry, the solicitor. It was sometimes difficult to make a meeting—some of the committee but seldom attended, scarcely any one could be found to take the chair. There were preesing claims, large arrears of calls, and the property deeply indebted to the secretary, who for that ourpose had pledged his own credit. The meetings were public, the reports appeared in the Mining Journal, but the majority of the proprietors a cound from all proceedings. I agree with him, that it would be advisable that a committee should be formed for the purpose of energetically prosecuting the undertaking. It is much better that it should be in other hands than as it is now. The machinery and plant are electorating daily, and the longer they remain memployed the less in value will they become. In all probability another meeting

and let his discovery stand on its own merits.—Jestita.

ANGLO-Californian Gold Mining Company.—Some few weeks since a correspondent stated that he understood at the offices the liquidation of the company was to have shortly commenced; nearly all the contributions had been paid by the shareholders, and they were at present suing a few dissentients. A curious fatality appears in this company to hover around our legal proceedings. The directors talked very largely of their intentions with regard to Sir Henry Huntley; he, on the other hand, was going to expose their proceedings: at last we were informed that the question was about to be settled by arbitration. I would sak Mr. Goodman, through the medium of your Journal, whether it is settled, and what sum has been paid to Sir Henry Huntley, although it is stated the directors had a claim against him. The twelve months since the liquidators were appointed have now nearly expired. Surely, some statement should be issued to the shareholders, in order that they might know the position of affairs. Had the directors been allowed to wind-up the affairs of the company, we should not have to complain of these tedious and, in the opinion of many, unnecessary delays.—Parestens: Poole.

obsert AND CANADA LEAD COMPANY.—I am told by some who have visited these mines that the Victoria lodes, in their proximity, are said to be very valuable. Probably some of the present shareholders may be able, through the medium of your columns, to inform me if such be the case, as there are many here of opinion that the solution of this question would in some degree affect the subscriptions.—B.: Birmingham.

of this question would in some degree affect the subscriptions.—B.: Birimingdam, to Costa and Ead Cospant.—Your correspondent, "Sceptic," would lead the world to think there is no discretion necessary, or cr-dit due, to the managers of an undertaking for availing themselves of an option to decline a portion of the property that was found to be "worth nothing," and in the seeming innecence of his mind he would make it appear an impossibility that all that was stated in the pamphlet allided to should not exist. The present directors totally disregard puffing pamphlets. They have issued a prospectus, and are bound by its contents, and from what I know of them, they would only speak to facts as they are, and which have come to their knowledge from authentic sources. I have not read the pamphlet, therefore can say nothing about it; but this I can say, as a considerable shareholder, and having the utmost confidence in the directors of the company and their management, I have always understood they would not buy a pig in a poke. Upon inspection by an experienced and practical miner, the taking of the Bedford Mine in Canada was declined, and the present directors from that moment confined themselves to working the Rossie and Victoria Mines only. If, as I understand "Sceptic" to say, the pamphlet states that he Victoria Mine is in the vicinity of the Bedford, either he is wrong, or the writer of the pamphiet can know nothing of the locality, for one is in America and the other in Canada. But why these repeated weekly attacks by your correspondents upon a company that has now been pursuing its works for two years, and until the issue of their prospectus, none two months are, did not come heire the public at all, or in any way whatever attempt to make a market for their shares. "Can it be cavy from once rival interest? or are they from disappointed speculators? Let my brother shareholders have confidence in the management, and let them support the directors in their exertions to develope the resources of our property, whi Rossie and Canada Lead Company.—Your correspondent, "Sceptic," would lead the world to think there is no discretion necessary, or credit due, to the managers of an

Government School of Minn.—I motice a remark that the lectures of the Bristol School are about to be published, as at the same time an opinion is expressed that those delivered here would be foundischil. It until be remembered that those delivered at the Bristol School are by different able gentlemen on various sthjects, and each of their discourses may, with great givantage, be published in a separate form. Here, however, the case is different. The courses of lectures extend over two terms; eith of these is illustrated by diagrams, models, specimens, &c.; the commencement of the lectures is naturally elemenary; as the pupil progresses he is made acquainted with minerals, by observing them in their several distinct species, and the metals in the various stages of manipulatish. The same may be observed of the geological course, and that of chemistry, which is illustrated by experiments. It is the opinion of those acquainted with the subject hat the publication of such lectures, without the practical tillustrations, would be of coparatively little value to those not able to attend, while it might be productive of some injury, as probably there could be found students who were not over sedulous, and build not object to avail themselves of a printed publication, which would in some agree relieve them from that close and unwarried attention they are now obliged to setow, if they intend to pass the examiners. I believe, however, that lectures deliveed to the wristing men, containing as they do much general and useful information, would find a ready sale, and be halled as a boon by that class for whose behood they age delivered.—A STUENEY.

SCHENTIFIC TERMS.—"A Traveling Geologist," while discoursing of vegetable plants,

CRESTIFIC TRIMS.—"A Traveling Geologist," while discoursing of vegetable plants complains of the use of Latiniand Greek words by some of his own wandering frater nity. It appears to me thathe verifies the old adage, "two of a trade never agree. If he objects to foreign words, why does he emply y the terms fungi, aquaria, and arcana This appears to me to be very inconsistent, especially as in the same letter he decrie that which he practices hims it.—MATTER or FACT.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—It was announced in the Journal of June 19 that the li-quidators of this association were about to pay a final dividend of 2t, per share. This was not given as a rumour, be authoritatively stated. I should wish to know if there has been any further delays, other here or in Paris?—H.

has been any further delays, ther here or in Paris?—H.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IS ENGLAND.—I am of your correspondent's ("R. F. D.")
opinion, that a public meetig should be called, and Mr. Gilbertson there inform us
what the expenditure has been upon the church, and afford those explanations with
regard to the size and decorations of the building which haveso lately been commented
upon. There are many who elleve that it is a miniature cathedral, instead of a modest
church for Christian worship! If this errone us impression were removed, I am convinced there are several who would be willing to subscribe their fair quota, but who
now refuse to do so on principle. This given, and the assumance that no sectarianism
is employed, will, I am of opinion, probably have the desired effect.—T. P.

CHANCELORSVILLE FREEHOLD OLD MINING CAMPANY.—It has been reported that a new
company is about to be forme for working the mines in America. I would suggest to
them that they should obtain; a faithful report of their value, and likewise some account from their predecessors; the cause of the dissolution of the late company. Were
this done, the public would have greater confidence in the undertaking, and might be
induced to subscribe.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—I campt understand why our money and time should be wasted,

induced to subscribe.

East Wheal Russell.—I cannot understand why our money and time should be wasted, as it appears to me, in driving the 88 fm. level at East Wheal Russell such a distance (nearly 50 fms., if I mistake sit), through poor ground, before it can reach under where the ore ground begins in the 85 fm. level. There is Homersham's shaft much nearer within 15 fms. of this ore ground, I think. Why not put all hands to sink that, and then drive east from it? Pehaps the situation of the machinery may be suggested; but that must be moved, I pesume, to Homersham's shaft, so why not do so at once? I see a suggestion in your Journal of June 19 as to driving from some winze, but surely the discontinuance of the technic and expensive process of persevering with this 88 fm. level should be the first thing to be attended to.—Minke.

THE COPPER SALES—"M. E." (a Givet).—The information required is given in another column, and will in future be regularly furnished. The difference referred to probably arises from some triffing inaduracy in the calculations.

MIRAL EDWARD.—In the repit of Cap1, Pope, which appeared in your Journal of last week, I notice he values there error of cap in the mine at 10,000£; he also states that they can sample about 130 than per mouth for the next six months, making attogether 780 tons. Now, taking the average price of the ore for the last four months, according to the Ticketing Papers, actd. L. s. per ton, it would make about 3200£—apparently making a deficiency of about 5800£; this certainly should be explained.—MINER.

making a dericiney of about 58001; this certainly should be explained.—Minem. Minem. Management of the dericiney of about 58001; this certainly should be explained.—Minem. Management of the messival importance to shareholders in joint-stock companies. After a bailot on a preliminary question, which showed that the body of the shareholders were against the directors, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting, and an amendment that the meeting proceed to business having been carried by a large majority, the Chairman an nounced that he had received a requisition for a ballot, and therefore adjourned the meeting to July 21, when the ballot should be taken. The effect is, that a ballot of July 21 will decide whether the meeting on June 30 should adjourn or proceed to business. The very statement of such an absurd decision will excite a smile, but the practical consequence is that any live shareholders can always stop the business of every company, by moving an adjournment of the meetings, and demanding a ballot. The shareholders can always stop the business of every company, by moving an adjournment of the meetings, and demanding a ballot. The shareholders can exceed to make themselves so utterly ridiculous, and the directors having retired, proceeded with the business of the day. The difficulties have holders meet with when they endeavour to look into the affairs of these companies are already sufficiently great, but this system of adjourning the meeting agains the expressed wish of the shareholders wherever the directors approach any unpleasan subject, will close the principal means of obtaining information hitherto supposed be exist in the annual meeting.—A ShakeHolders.

EXIST IN the annual meeting.—A SHAREFIGLER.

WILLIAM BULL is in the Tavistock district, and is being carried on as a private speculation by one gentleman alone. It is being wrought in conjunction with Wheal Eliza—no shares have been offered to the public. For the information of "Querist," I may state that, in consequence of the het weather, the air has become very foul in the adit end. They are now putting up an air michine, and should "Querist" be in the district, the captain will be glad to see him.—MINER: Tavistock,

J. R., Jun." (Fens Stanley).—There was a company in existence some time back, called the Devon Consols West Mine, which has long since ceased working, and the secretary gone to Australia. We cannot ascertain that there was ever an adventure under the name of West Devon Consols Mine.

under the name of West Devon Consos Mine.

MINE AGENT FOR THE CALLINGTON DISTRICT.—Will you allow me to suggest that the party who advertised in the Journal of May 29, for a mine agent for the Callington district, requesting applications, with testimonials, &c., to be addressed to "Fick," at the Post-office, Moorgate-street, should return the testimonials forwarded to him—those belonging to the undersigned will be externed a great favour.—T. MITCHELL: Rose, near St. Day, Truro.

the rost-omer, storgate-ser, shown return the estimations between the mineral results of the undersigned will be extended a great favour.—T. MITCHELL: Rose, near St. Day, Truro.

ORTAINING MOTIVE FOWER.—In the Journal of June 12 we referred to an ingenious invention, patented by Mr. Kyishogios, of Constantinople, for obtaining and applying motive power. The apparatus consists of two vessels, or cytinders, filled with water, which are provided with covers on their tops; such of these covers are lifted up and down by means of a crane; the force is transmitted from the cranes to the covers of the cytinders by means of a series of levers, worked by two or three men. There are four screws on each cover, and an additional crane in the middle of each cover; a chain is attached to the crane first mentioned, and the force is conveyed through this medium to each crane that is fixed in the centre of each cover. The cover of the cylinders compresses the water which is contained in the cylinders, and the compressed water passing through a pipe which is connected to the shart of another wheel, in shape somewhat like a paddie wheel, which believes and the compressed water passing through a pipe which is placed in the centre of a large air-light vessel. Atmospheric air is forced into the vessel by means of powerful bellows, which are mounted on the cover of this air-light vessel, which believes are also worked by a motion derived from the paddie-wheel shant by a system of gearing, and the force of the air driven from these bellows assists in driving the machine. The paddie-wheel is filled with holes at the side of its paddies, through which the air passes, and thus a degree of clasticity is obtained. This paddie-wheel is also filled with a shaft, on which it works, which shaft passes through the sides of the air-light vessel, and gearing is attached to this shaft, by means of which the motion is transmitted, and thus actuates any description of machinery. If the apparatus be constructed on a small scale, the lever system may b

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.—I think it would much conduce to the success of the School if a revised edition of the lectures were published at the end of each session, so as to be available for those who have not opportunities of attending the lectures. The Bristol Mining School, I find, have wisely determined upon a cheap issue of their lectures. Surely, the Government people should not stop half way in their good work.—I. T.: Stoke-upon-Trent.

fining in the Hills.—Under this heading, last week, we inserted some re-various Weish mines. The particulars, we are assured, are in several instal Minnor in the Hills.—Under this heading, last week, we inserted some remarks on various Welsh mines. The particulars, we are assured, are in several instances erronous, especially as to Dyfugwm and Rhoswydol Mines—these mines presenting no such discouraging appearances as those represented. Instead of the frimer having dwindled down to 13 tons of ore per month, in the last three months, which were the lowest for four years, it produced nearly double this quantity per month, as the sales in the Journal prove. It is true that for the present month (July) not more than 10 to 12 tons will be dressed, but then they are putting up a large wheel, the most powerful in Montgomeryshire, and whilst this is being done the mine, or course, will be almost at a stand. We need not enter into further corrections, as our usual quarterly report from the district, which is being prepared, will appear in next week's dournal, giving an accurate statement of the actual position and prospects of the several undertakings. MINNO IN ELYNBAURE.—As a "Welsh Miner" asserts that the Welsh agent who in

from the district, which is being prepared, will appear in next week's Journal, giving an accurate statement of the actual position and prospects of the several undertakings. MINING IN FLINTSHIRE.—As a "Weish Miner" asserts that the Weish agent who inspected the Pantasa Mine did not make any redections upon Mr. Turton's management, we must consider there is some mistake, but I must state that I am in possession of letters from shareholders something to that effect. This is certain, that Mr. Turton, who is a most respectable man, has been most unfairly dealt with. He started the mine about five years ago, and continued to work it until, aided by the favourable reports of competent practical men, he succeeded in forming a company, under whose auspices the mine went to work, under his local management, and agreeably with his plans, seconded by the agents who were called in, matters continued favourable; but at the expiration of about three months a deputation was sent down from London to talk the affairs over, and, if possible, to ascertain why the riches were not brought to light which had been promised; the deputation got dissatisfied, and would no longer listen to the reports, consequently had an interview with a gentleman well known about the neighbourhood of Whitford, who introduced to them the "Welsh Agent," who decidedly condemned the mine—when, as it now appears, within 2 ft. 4 in. of a course of one, worth something like 50t. per fm. for lead. This is nepection, however, led to much ado. Mr. Turton was immediately discharged, and his under agent placed in his stead. This was not all; they retused to pay him his wages unless he gave a receipt as having no further claim against the company, which would throw him out of his one-tenth, as well as his salary, &c. Mr. Turton, after this conduct, wrote to his several co-adventurers, and received very gratifying replies. One says, "We shall have to fall back on your plans yet. Hadour visit been a fornigh later, the revealed facts would have alleneed us, and all t ocerned, decline answering any communication which may be addressed to them by Turton. After the Welsh agent's inspection, the company offered the mine money they had leid out -300½, to 350£. Does this speak favourably of the report. Turton wrote, offering them the 350½ and was prepared to offer further; but, to for poor Euroto, the does guarde forth it: 'treasure. — A FREEND: Holyardt.

CHARGE IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the Mining Journal by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoter-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

\* The Mining Journal can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscibers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

## THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

### LONDON, JULY 3, 1858.

The following are the particulars of the Sales	of Comme		
	ons.	Amount	-
Cornwall and Devon, at the Cornish Ticketings 46 Foreign, Irish, and elsewhere, at Swansea	,120	£261,588 1 148,632 1	6
Total for the quarterTons 59	,043	£410,220 2	6

The Sales of Copper Ore at the Cornwall Ticketings, during the quarter ending June, 1858, were as follows: Date. Av. stand. Produce. Price.

Apri	11	£133	12		6%		Æ6	ā	6		3604		244	2		£22,703	9.0
	8	131	15		61/4		5	17	6		4916	****	322	11		28,981	
99	22										4558					24,067	8.0
**	29	126	11		634		5	3	0		3149		197	7		16,318	
May	6	130	12		634	****	6	0	0		3519		235	18		21,128	
**	13										4281					25,797	
	20	139	9		5%		5	5	6		4855		279	7		25,604	
**	27	134	8		6%		6	3	0		2951		196	7		18,280	
June	3	134	5		636		5	9	0		3411		208	10		18,612	
**	10	128	17		616		5	11	6		4461		288	6		24,879	
	17										4746					21,967	
99	24	125	5		61/4		5	7	6		2472	****	160	1	****	13,248	
	To	tal sal	es f	for the	e qui	rter .				1	16,923		2962	13	4	£261,588	14
	Di	tto, en	din	g Ma	rch					1	15,298		2960	1	****	281,841	7.0
	Di	tto, en	din	g Dec	emb	er, 18	57			4	5,395		2899	19	****	252,517	4 6
	Di	tto, en	din	g Sep	temi	ber, 18	857	• • •		4	15,676		2941	11		287,782	5 6
	To	tal for	the	year						18	33,292	1	1764	4		,083,728	18 6
	Sh	owing	8 9	marte	riy i	vera	ge o	1 .		1	15,823		2941	1		270,932	44
																311.847	

The quarter just ended shows a small increase in the tonnage of ore over those of the three preceding quarters, but a considerable decrease both in tonnage of ore and fine copper, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1857, and in money a decrease of 50,2591. 1s. On April 8, 1858, 64 produce sold at 5l. 17s. 6d.; on May 13, 61 produce sold at 6l. 0s. 6d.; on June 10, 61 produce sold at 51. 11s. 6d.; on June 24, 61 produce sold at 51. 7s. 6d. The sales of ore on April 1 and 8 of the late quarter were 8520 tons, whilst those for sale on July 1 and 8 of the present quarter are 7362 tons, showing a decrease of no less than 1158 tons in one fortnight.

The Sales of Copper Ore at the Swansea Ticketings, during the quarter ending June, 1858, were as follows :-

Date		Standar	d.	1	Produce.		fons.		Amor	ant.	
April	6	£116 19	0		12 5-16		1310		£15,931	16	4
	13	111 1	0		16 7-16		1481		23,706	13	6
**	27	110 1	0		14%		2053		27,783	8	6
May	11	111 13	0		13 5-16		1598		20,159	18	-
10	25	115 7	0		12 7-16		2115		25,750	7	-
June	8	114 18	6		10 1-16		1719		16,077	17	-
**	22	112 6	0		111/4		1844		19,222	0	6
	Tota	d for the	qua	rter		1	2,120	1	£148,632	1	-
	Dit	to ending	Ma	rch			6,238		122,563	18	-
	Ditt	o ending	Dec	ember,	1857		6,542		89,144	2	-
	Ditt	o ending	Sep	tember	1857	1	1,789		172,852	17	0
	Total	d for the	yea	r		3	6,689		€533,192	14	
	Sho	wing a q	uart	erly av	erage of		9,172		133,298	3	-
	Corr	respondin	2 91	arter.	June, 185	7	9,350		143,702	5	0

The quarter just ended shows an increased quantity of ore over the preceding quarters of the year, as well as the 'orresponding quarter of 1857. though a less amount of money compared with end September last of no less than 24,220l. 16s. The sale on April 6 consisted of only 1310 tons, whilst the ore for sale on July 6 (next Tuesday) is 2605 tons:-Cobre, 506; Cuba, 436; Wanercenooka, 157; Pary's, 254; Huelva, 193; Tharsis, 97; Namaqua, 30; Springbok, 84; Regulus, 105; Ireland supplies, 543; 429 from Berehaven, and 314 from Knockmahon.

A few weeks since, we had occasion to refer to some of the gold mining associations which were formed during the years 1851 and 1852 for the purpose of working the auriferous deposits of California and Australia. At the same time we pointed out the ill success which had attended all the companies which had united for the purpose of mining for gold, and we then briefly referred to a few of the causes which had led to the disastrous results that in every instance invariably had occurred.

In our Journal of June 26, we noticed the confirmation of the gold discoveries in Vancouver's Island, British Oregon, and Washington territory, U.S., to which we had previously directed the attention of our readers. It is impossible yet, correctly, to define the large geographical area over which the precious metal is diffused. Judging from such reports as have come to hand, it appears that in several localities it is more considerably aggregated than in others; but the general bearing of all the advices appears to lead us to believe that it exists in large quantities at the various points which have hitherto been, yet necessarily but imperfectly, explored. If, however, we are to give credence to the accounts that are generally current, the new gold discoveries are equal to those which have preceded them. It would appear that numbers of miners are leaving California for Vancouver's Island, and this exodus is more particularly to be observed with regard to the British subjects, whom it seems are anxious again to go under the supremacy of their own flag.

According to the limited knowledge we at present possess of these distant settlements, it appears that the climate of both British Oregon and Vancouver's Island is healthy and salubrious, with a fertile soil capable of producing all the fruits of the earth, not only in abundance but likewise profusion. We are told the trees are of larger growth than those of the old world. This we can readily believe, judging from the description of the mammoth woods of California; while the vege

of a like proportion.

ur province here to comment upon the future prospects of these lations, we might predict their future greatness and rising importance as high road through our own territories to the far regions of the East; our intention is, however, merely to offer a few remarks on the present.

The tide of emigration from California has already set in; the free coloured population are leaving that the least to be the boundary of the Perick.

population are leaving that state, in the knowl way they will find the principles of equality, as far as regards themsel nore equitably carried into practice than under the gentle dominion of stars and stripes," while the Celestials evince as great a desire to mig

Vancouver's Island is at present under the governance of the Hudson's Bay Company, an association which it is notoriously known has, in every instance, discouraged colonisation, and, as far as laid in its power, endeavoured to retard civilisation. During the whole period the directors had their charter the native Indians, splice to their present expensions. had their charter the native Indians, subject to the eir power, have remained as hunters; no attempt has been made to form them into agriculturithey have merely been considered as valuable property on account of the animals they could bring to the several factories. The new coveries must tend to break up this monopoly, and the time is not furtant when we may behold an uninterrupted chain of communication through

British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It may be remembered that both in California and Australia great tumult, occurred at the gold fields soon after their discovery, and it was some con-

giderable period before law and order were established; and even now several siderable period before law and order were established; and even now several localities in those countries may be said to be in a chronic state of disorder. A great responsibility devolves upon those in authority who are on the spot; most probably they have, at the present period, inadequate means to cope with the difficulties to be contended with; it, therefore, becomes an imperative duty on the part of the Colonial Office to strengthen the hands of their subordinates, so that the disgraceful scenes which occurred in the other gold fields should not take place here. The Home Government cannot have the excuse that they are unprepared for such a state of things; past experience must have taught them that in times of excitement, such as we have referred to, this is but a normal condition of affairs. The charter of the Hudson's Bay Company must be modified to a great degree, and their territories pass immediately under the supreme and direct co\_grol of the Rottish empire.

British empire.

To those who are about to leave our own shores for the set regions, animated with the desire of suddenly and quickly obtaining gold, in the pursuit of which so many thousands have sacrificed the lives, we would remind them of the dangers which have been encountered in Australia and California, the uncivilised state of the countries they will have to traverse, the difficulty of obtaining accommodation, and the dearness of all the necessaries of life. Even now we are told that uniskilled Indians are being paid wages at the rate of \$1 a day, with the meals. Dysentery and fever will be rife, while added to this will be the general insecurity of life and property, which, under the best ordered circumstances, appears to have reigned paramount at all the gold diggings. who are about to leave our own shores for the regions, animated

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under the best ord and circumstances, appears to have reigned paramount at all the gold diggings.

After a time, it is not unreasonable to anticipate, as in 1851, that associations will be projected here for the purpose of exploring these new fields. Let the directors of such companies, and there were several of those defunct formed upon sound basis, not forget the dear-bought experience acquired in their Californian and Australian adventures; and, above all, let no consideration of nepotism or patronage allow them to consent to the appointment to be sought for; the men who should be the local heads of such undertakings must be persons of experience as miners, and not, as has hitherto

to be sought for; the men who should be the local heads of such undertakings must be persons of experience as miners, and not, as has hitherto been the case, an aggregation of incompetency and extrawagance, with but a sprinkling of professional skill to counterbalance the evils and the losses which were entailed upon the British public, by placing in positions they were not capable of fulfilling a number of individuals whose principal qualifications appear to have been ignorance and assumption, combined with recklessness and obstinacy.

One word to the public: we are not addressing those who may speculate in shares, they are perfectly competent to take care of themselves; we would speak to those who desire to invest in such undertakings. Let them embark in no association where the directors are not men of high character and standing, the superintendents of practical knowledge, and where publicity is given to the proceedings of the company. We do not mean to say that in every instance these conditions observed will ensure success; but this we are convinced of, they will give great security, and tend to prevent

say that in every instance these conditions observed will ensure success; but this we are convinced of, they will give great security, and tend to prevent many errors and mistakes, which are only discovered when it is too late to remedy them, and by so doing timely avoid evils which experience has proved, in several instances, have ruined properties and pauperised the shareholders. It may be said that our remarks at the present are premature; possibly they may be so to a certain extent; we remember, however, how the accounts arrived to hand from the nowold gold fields, and the great rush that on a sudden was made from this country, as well as several of the continental states, towards, them; and we have, therefore, thought it our duty to offer a few words to all whom these discoveries may probably shortly concern. We have not, "Cassandra" like, made any dire prophecy, our aim has merely been to point out the present phase of affairs, and to afford to our readers a gentle caution as to what may soon occur. If our notice be not productive of good, we have the conviction it will be of evil to none.

In another column we publish the report of Mr. WARINGTON W. SMYTH upon the result of the examination at the Bristol Mining School, from which it appears that the progress of the students has been most satisfactory. Twelve students have been in regular attendance at the classes, and were tested by their replies in writing to questions in geology and mineralogy, on the steam-engine, and on the arts of mining, as well as by vica voce examinations on the same day. Mr. Smyth appends to his report a list of the students in the order of their proficiency, and makes especial mention of Messrs. Sherdonne and Williams for their general acquirements, and of Messrs. Brain and Smallcombe, for their success in their map and section.

map and section.

The great success which has attended the Bristol Mining School, com-The great success which has attended the Bristof Mining School, compared with other institutions having for their object the education of the miner, must be admitted; and we think this happy result may in a great measure be attributed to the untiring energy of Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM, and the gentlemen who have so ably co-operated with him as promoters. They have from the establishment of the school relied upon themselves, and have not looked forward to any assistance from the Government; consequently they have always been desirous to make the school attractive, by showing that the benefits accruing are really worthy of consideration to the quently they have always been desirous to make the school attractive, by showing that the benefits accruing are really worthy of consideration to the students and the mine owners, instead of endeavouring to satisfy the Government that it is necessary for miners occupying higher positions in the management of mines to be possessed of classical knowledge, and thus obtaining Government support for carrying out a scheme comparatively value-less. Were we to ask those connected with education what they would think of a proposal to appoint a professor of Latin or Greek at the School of Mines, Jermyn-street, we are satisfied that the proposition would be ridiculed; yet there can be no doubt that it would be more reasonable to teach classics in the London than in a local school, as the students would be of an entirely different class.

teach classics in the London than the best of an entirely different class.

Considering the amount of knowledge usually possessed by working miners at the age when they are likely to avail themselves of the instruction offered them in mining schools, it can scarcely be hoped that institution offered them in mining schools, it can scarcely be hoped that institution offered them in mining schools, it can scarcely be hoped that institution of the scarce of the sc

The importance of making workmen generally better acquainted with the sciences bearing more directly upon the occupations in which they are engaged is no doubt great; but it is questionable whether minute theoretical instruction would be desirable; as it is an acknowledged fact that the highly educated man will not undertake heavy manual labour. The Bristol Mining School has kept this fact well in view, and the result is satisfactory in the highst degree—the miners are mised above the residing effector vin the highst degree—the miners are mised above the residing in the highest degree—the miners are raised above the po-nachines, but not furnished with that refined knowledge whi position not requiring it, might prove injurious even to themselves heartily wish the Bristol School a continuation of the success which hitherto attended it, and are convinced the publication of students has hitherto attended it, and are convinced the publication of students names, in the order of their proficiency, will materially aid in securing it

On a former occasion we alluded to the proposed constitution of a fishing company on the north coast of England, and in our last Journal, repeated in the present, we gave insertion to an abstract of the prospectus, under the denomination of The London and North Sea-Fishing Company with the force of the property of the coast of the property of t COMPANY, with a capital of 100,000%.

Considerable negociation has been going on by parties interested in various localities to secure their district as the point of operation, and hence some little delay occurred in launching the project. It has now been determined that Lynn is to be the port; and in coming to this decision the directors have studiously kept in view the interests of the general public, as well as those who may invest capital in the undertaking. general public, as well as those who may invest capital in the undertaking. Already, we hear, a considerable amount of shares have been taken, and that there is not the slightest doubt but that the necessary funds will be promptly secured. Indeed, from the manner in which the association is brought before the public, the result cannot fail to be favourable. It is promoted by practical men connected with Billingsgate, who bring into it a fleet of about 40 vessels, so that operations commence instanter, and it is supported by the East Anglian and Eastern Counties Railways, besides the inhabitants of Lynn, as a matter of course, so that it seems difficult to understand how any fear can be apprehended as to the procuration of the entire capital. procuration of the entire capital.

procuration of the entire capital.

The object of the company is one which interests the general public in no inconsiderable degree, and is a point which has been looked to for years as susceptible of vast improvement; but projects for carrying out amelioration have not been fully matured before being introduced, and have fallen to the ground in consequence. Necessarily much opposition is given to all departures from the usual course of action by those who delight, or rather have an interest, in trudging along the old beaten way; but starting as this company does with an efficient staff of yessels, no debut starting, as this company does, with an efficient staff of vessels, no de-lay will occur in bringing all their plans into full bearing. The introduction of so many persons into the town of Lynn will give a great impetus to the general advancement of that port, and when there is a fleet of 100

vessels, having six or seven hands in each, he increase of population will be considerable, and the money spent bythese men and their families must tell materially on the trade of the towi. It is, therefore, essentially important to Lynn that this enterprise slould be encouraged and supported to the utmost; while it is also of moment to the railways named, for we learn that the traffic which will be bought over the lines will give a return of about 4002, per week, which, cosidering it is altogether extra business, or at least such business as was not in any way calculated upon, will assist greatly in providing good diviends for the shareholders of these railway companies. Altogether, there are so many different interests identified with the success of the London and North Sea Fishery, that nothing but gross mismanagement can rener it abortive. nothing but gross mismanagement can rener it abortive.

No task is more difficult than to place a omplicated and extensive inte No task is more difficult than to place a omplicated and extensive interest, like that of mining, together with its rue status, before the public in a brief yet comprehensive manner. It is generally only to be accomplished by labourious endeavour and tedious detai; the ramifications are so numerous as to render such elaboration necessary, particularly so in the subject to be dwelt upon, where prejudice has to be overcome. We are led to these remarks by perusing the thoroughly practical, interesting, and valuable speech of Mr. S. Hugos, of Penzanc, delivered at the agricultural meeting in that town. He said:—

From the earliest years that he had entered into commercial life he felt that mining

meeting in that town. He said:—

From the earliest years that he had entered into commercial life he felt that mining was a legitimate occupation. He had adopted it as a business, and continued to carry it out. He had never had occasion to regret his adventures in mines: he had carried them out on the true principles of commercial pursuits, and he did not know any occupation a man could follow more legitimate in its results had mining. Whatever was gained from the bowels of the earth added so much to the common wealth. They might raise they are the contract of the said of the

change that mining is likely to be more satisfactory to adventurers.

Now, here is a plain, sensible elucidation of mining, from one who has practised it for 30 years. We know, from our own experience, that Mr. Higgs, during the first probationary period of his mining, only raised tin at 90% and sold it at 70% in several of the aines with which he was associated. We know also that at the period of Mr. Higgs's entrance into mining copper was about 95%, but he had resolution—he knew well the article he was dealing with, and by the exercise of that knowledge he has prospered. How different his mode of action from that of a testy adventurer, who buys indiscriminately into a mine, and the moment he finds it prospered. Tow different his mode of action from that of a testy acceptance turer, who buys indiscriminately into a mine, and the moment he finds it not to pay as he supposed, or as it had been represented to him, turns round upon mining, and designates miners as a set of swindlers. But mines are substantial, and not to be destroyed by indignant misrepresentation. Whilst such men as Mr. Higgs stand up and speak the truth, there need be no fear for mining.

It is satisfactory for us to know that the attention we have given from time to time to the great mineral resources of which Ireland is possessed has not been without its profitable effect, and that our remarks, finding their way to various classes of readers through influential local organs, are likely to produce the beneficial results we's o much desire. The Cork Examiner, in quoting from our columns, and remarking thereon, says:— Examiner, in quoting from our columns, and remarking thereon, says:—
It is true large sums of money have been rated at various times and by several partic in treland for mining purposes, but there has, unfortunately, been so much extravagane and dishonesty mixed up with the trans-tions, that but a small sum, comparatively has been actually expended in working the mines. In such cases they are better about doned to more honest adventurers. Fufortunately, such transactions have throw some disreption mining, but there can be no doubt that honest mining, if carefull and cautiously conducted, might become a most legitimate and profitable investmen and would be a most desirable mode of developing the hidden wealth of this country. That vast mineral resources lie awaiting discovery is a fact so frequently borne test mony to as to used no reiteration; and that, on the other hand, abundance of unemployed capital exists in this country is sufficiently attested by the surprising returns the Incumbered Estates Court. To bring that capital to bear upon the soil, and day from the bosom of the earth those treasures which scientific men inform as lie in vaquantities throughout the mountain regions of this country, would be the source benefits so great and so varied as to be, without exaggeration, incalculable. We thin therefore, mean of capital, and men anxions to improve the condition of this country ought to turn their attention carnestly to this subject, both as a means of multiplyin their wealth and diffusing valuable employment, throughout the country.

A point of great moment for the satisfactory progress of mining is

A point of great moment for the satisfactory progress of mining in Ireland is the necessity of Government inspection. This, of course, applies more particularly to some branches of mining industry; but it is so identified with the matter in the broad sense, that it is not inapplicable to allude to it here. Papers on the subject are in course of publication in annae to it here. Papers on the subject are in course or publication in our columns, and we recommend them to the perusal of our readers. It is most essential that every precaution should be exercised where the lives of so many human beings are dependent on others; and undoubtedly it is the duty of the Government to provide all necessary laws for the protection of all parties. Inspectors are appointed in England according to an Act of Parliament; but, strange to say, this enactment specially excludes the sister country, and says, "this Act shall not extend to Ireland;" in fact, there is a total absence of legislative provisions for Ireland in respect to be writers and those who will save aday whetever plan that land; "In fact, there is a total absence of legislative provisions for freland in respect to her mines, and those who will may adopt whatever plan that may seem best, without proper consideration for the safety against death or accident of those they employ. Great mortality results, no doubt, from foul or stagnant air, and many other causes which are in the power of the employers either to modify or totally remove, and official supervision in this respect should be enforced by the Government. However, the question is now mooted, and we make these remarks more to draw that the content of the content ation to it than to enter into details, which we defer for another occasion

The PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY held a meeting ou The FORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY held a meeting on Tuesday, which will be found detailed in another column. The object was to give a statement of the present position of the company's affairs, from which it is satisfactory to find that there is every prospect of the share-holders eventually obtaining a return of the capital—in fact, this is the only gold mining company formed during the rage for these speculations, in 1852, that has survived, and now appears likely to realise the anticipations of its proposetor. It will be seen that through the recoverage of in 1852, that has survived, and now appears likely to realise the anticipa-tions of its promoters. It will be seen that, through the perseverance of Mr. Bland, to whom praise is rendered by the home management, the quartz crushing business has got into full working operation, and the cal-culations that he gave from time to time may be said to be fully verified. He sent word home, whilst the machinery was in course of erection, that when finished he should be in a position to crush 50 tons per diem [he has done regularly 48 tons], that the expense would be 30s. per ton, and that he would obtain 3l. This estimate has proved over the mark, as, notthat he would obtain 3l. This estimate has proved over the mark, as, not-withstanding many repairs and additions to the machinery, the total ex-pense has not exceeded 29s, per ton; and the shareholders have the satis-faction of being informed that it is not an experiment, but a steady business carried on for months. In Jan., 1003 tons were crushed; in Feb., 933; and in March, 1284 tons, for which the Port Phillip Company received 8481l, whilst the yield of gold is calculated to give an ample profit to the parties amplying the apparts. parties supplying the quartz

No stronger testimony of the excellent manner in which the works have been erected can be given than the report of Mr. Selwyn, the Governmen been erected can be given than the report of Mr. SELWYN, the Government geologist, wholly unconnected with the company, who says:—"I carefully examined the crushing and amalgamating works, and was much pleased with the whole of the arrangements, which are well calculated to secure economy and efficiency, and are equal to those of any establishment of the kind I have seen in Europe. Within the last twelve months I have visited all the principal quartz reefs and crushing establishments on the northern and western gold fields, and the Port Phillip and Colonial and Clunes Company's mine is the only one I have seen of which it would be possible to say that it leaves little to be desired, either as regards the system of working the mines or the general arrangements and managesystem of working the mines or the general arrangements and management of the machinery, it will doubtless, if carefully conducted, prove a highly remunerative investment for many years. Upon this report the directors observe, "that testimony of such a character, coming from such a source, has been very acceptable to them, and affords abundant proof of the ability, sagacity, and perseverance with which Mr. Bland has conducted the operations, in the midst of great difficulties." It is to be hoped,

with such prospects, attacks on the executive may now be dropped; and, as a Proprietor observed, when the legality of the loan was questioned, which is believed to have been the saving of the company, that if the raising of it was not thoroughly legal, it was certainly good policy.

Notwithstanding the heavy shipments of specie which have recently been made to France, and other continental countries, as well as for India and China, the general balance of imports over exports of gold and silver is greatly in favour of England. The total declared amount of the precious metals which were sent from our ports during the five months ending May 31 was 8,728,2462, of which 5,124,1672 was gold, and 3,604,0792 silver. Against these items there was imported, during the same period, a total amount of 14,703,2142, consisting of 11,435,5092 in gold, and 3,243,7052 in silver, consequently there is an aggregate excess of imports over exports of 5,974,9684; gold giving an increase of 6,335,3424, and silver a decrease of 369,3744, so that the balance was 5,974,9684, as already stated. The greatest rhipments of gold were to France, which took no silver a decrease of 360,374L, so that the balance was 5,974,968L, as already stated. The greatest rhipments of gold were to France, which took no less than 4,414,971L during the five months, and only 190,889L in silver, against which our allies transmitted 417,375L in gold to us, and 1,064,819L in silver, so that 3,123,666L was the balance against this country in our specie transactions with France. There was interchange with eight different countries—Hans Towns, Holland, Belgium, France, Portugal, Spain, Egypt, in transit to and from India and China, and the United States. The imports thence gave collectively a total of 6,109,238L, but the aggregate exports to those places amounting to 8,348,383L, it necessarily follows that 2,239,145L was the balance against England. We exported to five places the sum of 379,863L, from which we received no specie in return; but nine countries transmitted to us a collective total of 8,593,976L, without any of the precious metals being sent forward to them from us: so that, in but nine countries transmitted to us a collective total of 8,593,976*l.*, without any of the precious metals being sent forward to them from us: so that, in respect of these 14 places, the balance was in our favour to the amount of 8,214,113*l*. From Australia the imports amounted to 3,813,115*l*., and from Mexico 3,691,554*l*., being together 7,504,669*l*., without any specie being systems the second property of the second property

being returned by us.

The amount of gold and silver bullion and specie received during the month of May was 2,888,250L, and the exports having been 2,229,232L, there was a balance of 659,018L in favour of this country during the routh.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEEL MANUFACTURE.—We have upon several occasions referred to the improvements in the manufacture of steel introduced by Mr. T. W. Dodds, of the Holmes Works, near Rotherham. We yesterday received several specimens of cast and blister steel and pieces of iron more or less converted; and also an 8-in hand, smooth-cut file, which appears to be of very good quality. By Mr. Dodds' process, a piece of bariron may be turned into a finished file in 80 minutes. The piece of iron to be operated upon is cut from the bar, forged, ground cut, and then converted into steel. As a substitute for cast-steel, Dodds' metal is produced more quickly and more cheaply; it can, likewise, be made to combine the hardness of steel with the tensile properties of bar-iron, not only unimpared, but increased. The commercial advantages are a saving of 50 per cent. in fuel, and a much greater economy of time, without any deterioration of quality. In our next Journal we shall refer more fully to the manufacture of steel, and also the application of the patent process of partial conversion to rails, and also the application of the patent process of partial conversion to rails, points, crossings, and tyres of wheels, with the saving effected by so doing; the conversion of iron plates for ship-building, boilers, tubes, ferrules, safes, sec.; the application to machinery, the manufacture of files and other tools now made of steel.

Forest of Dean Mineral Customs.—A memorial has been presented to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests by the colliery proprietors of the Forest of Dean, with reference to the mineral customs of that locality; and in the House of Commons, on Monday, Col. Kingscote enquired whether a decision which had been given thereon was founded on the opinion of the law officers of the Crown; and if not, whether there would be any objection to take their opinion? Mr. Hamilton said that it had not been founded upon the decision of the law officers of the Crown, for it appeared that the right to open mines was so clear that there was no necessity to take the opinion of the law officers. Mr. Howard had informed the parties that he would afford every facility to those who took leases. In our next we shall refer more particularly to this matter.

MINING IN RUSSIA.—The immense mineral wealth of Russia is at last to be turned to good account, the Emperor of Russia having determined that a revision of the Mining Code shall form part of the general measure for reform which he proposes to introduce into his empire. The step will be one of much importance both to the Emperor and his people, and will raise the country considerably in an industrial point of view. He intends to give up to private companies the whole of the mines which have hitherto been in the hands of Government, and to offer many facilities to those undertaking to develope them. Although the capabilities of the mines are ample to return a large revenue, they have up to this time been comparatively valueless in the hands of the State, owing to the irregularities and abuses allowed to exist. MINING IN RUSSIA.—The immense mineral wealth of Russia is at last

MINING IN ALGIERS.—The first step towards the development of the mineral resources of Algeria has been made by M. Talabot, whose name is well known in France from his connection with industrial enterprise. He is the concessionaire of some valuable mineral property near Bona, and about four miles from the Seybouse, and has constructed a railway from the mines to the river. The first locomotive ever seen in Algiers, and which is to run on this railway, has recently been landed at Bona, whence M. Talabot took it in a vessel furnished with a peculiar apparatus for cutting its way through the sand which obstructs the mouth of the river: the apparatus was fully successful.

The Torbane Hill Mineral Case in Canada.—It seems that the discovery of the so-called coal in Canada is likely to lead to as great a dispute as the celebrated Torbane Hill mineral did in Scotland. The mineral found at Bowmanville has been experimented upon by Prof. Chapman, of the Toronto University, and although he was at first inclined to dispute the importance of the discovery, he now admits that if the substance—he will not call it coal—is obtainable in any quantity its value will be very considerable. The local press declare that "there is no humbug in the matter," and that the article brought up by the borers' instrument is veritable coal. It matters little, however, what the scientific name of the mineral is, as it is admitted to be a substance of great commercial value, and that there is abundance of it, and no doubt plenty will be found ready to explore. It seems that the worst the orthodox geologists can say against and that there is abundance of it, and no doubt plenty will be found ready to explore. It seems that the worst the orthodox geologists can say against it is that it is bituminous shale, and when we consider the man, useful and valuable products obtained from that substance we see no reason to despise it. There can be no doubt that a 6-ft. seam of even moderate quality bituminous shale might be turned to good account, and should the Canadian coal be found anything like the Torbane Hill mineral, the profits which would accrue from working it would be immense.

The Minerals of Canada—"Black Rock."—The Canadian Government having issued a patent to Mr. Gauvreau, as the original discoverer and manufacturer of hydraulic lime, or cement, from the black rock of Quebec, Major-General Baddeley has put forward a statement, showing that the discovery claimed by Mr. Gauvreau is due to him, Major-General Baddeley. Close attention to the physical and mineralogical characters of the black rock, while superintending professional duties in blasting it, to make way for the erection of the new citadel of Quebec, led him, in 1834, to suspect that it was convertible into a water cement. Having proved the correctthat it was convertible into a water cement. Having proved the correctness of his suppositions, he took out a patent in the same year, which patent expired in 1848. He claims the use of certain rocks largely developed at Quebec, and on which considerable portions of that metropolis are built, which rocks are there known as the "black rock," or "pierre noire." This he caused to be first broken into fragments, and then burned in a kiln until ne caused to be first broken into fragments, and then burned in a kiln until the carbonaceous matter they contain is almost entirely expelled in the form of gas. These fragments are then ground and sifted, that the product may be as nearly as possible impulpable, in which state it forms with water a true hydraulic cement, and is adapted in all respects to the purposes to which Roman, Sheppy, and other similarly constituted cements are applied, including the setting and facing of stone works intended to retain or exclude water, or resist the disintegrating action of the atmosphere. Twenty years after, Mr. Gauyreau claims the same discovery with reference to "the rock after, Mr. Gauvreau claims the same discovery with reference to on which the city of Quebec stands, commonly known as the clay-slate, or black stone of Quebec (pierre noire du cap)." This stone is to be broken into pieces of about 6 inches cube, calcined in an ordinary kiln, ground and sifted, and in that state requires only to be mixed with water. As it can scarcely be presumed that Mr. Gauvreau intended to patent the well-known

process of manufacturing cement, we must take the application of the pierre noire as the invention he clairs, and it appears that Major-General Baddeley's claim is not for having been the first discoverer of the mode of manufacturing cement, but for the discovery that the black rock of Quebec was convertible into a water cement, of the merit of which discovery Mr. Gauvreau's new patent cannot deprive him. The cement, as manufactured by Major-General Baddeley, was reported on in 1835 to the Inspector-General of Fortifications by Colonel (now General) Pasley. He found that it was a good hydraulic cement, but was inferior to the Sheppy cement, inasmuch as it set too slowly to be used for tide works, requiring some days exposure to air to make it hard; this Major-General Baddeley considers (as he had obtained sometimes different results himself) was owing to inferiority in the stone experimented on, or too much calcination. In conclusion, we think that Major-General Baddeley has fully proved that he is the discoverer of the hydraulic qualities in the "black rock." Prior reference to this subject appeared in the Mining Journal of Oct. 18, 1856.

#### THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

-The Copper Trade is unfortunately dull, and consequently the standard has been in a declining state for some weeks. Last week the reduction was of small amount, and as the difference between the price of ore copper and cake copper is now slightly beyond the smelters' average, there is reason to hope that there will be no necessity for any further decline of much importance. The following figures will show the fluctuation in the prices given by the smelters for copper ore—that is, as much ore as will make a ton of fine copper—in each week during the past quarter:—

Date		Tons.		Stande	ard.	Pr	oduce.	P	rice.		Con.	OPE	. (	lake c	on	
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79	22	4558		1:00	0		614	- 5	5	0	 85	10		117		
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May	6	35.0		. 130	12		634	6	0	0	 80					
90	13	4281		. 135			656								10	
99	20	4855		139			532					13		107	10	
0.9		2951		134	8		656	- 6							10	
June	3,	3411		134	5		616	- 5							10	
18	10			128	17		612	5	11	6					10	
- 89	17	4746	****	129	9		5%	4	14	0					10	
- 19	24	2172					61/2								10	

Since the beginning of the quarter the standard has dropped above 11t., and the price per ton of ore about 14s. On comparing the sales during the quarter we find that, on April 8, 64 produce made 5t. 17s. 6d., on May 13 it made 6t. 0s. 6d., on June 10, 5t. 11s. 6d., and, on June 24, 64 produce made 5t. 7s. 6d.

The Tin Trade is also reported dull, and is likely to remain so till after the sale of the Dutch tin on July 6. We shall probably not see much higher prices for tin until the American trade more decidedly revives. In the autumn of the present year an improvement may fairly be expected, and even earlier than that there will be an advance if speculators come forward, as they did last year, and purchase in anticipation of the rise.

In most cases shares in mines have a downward tendency. The exception is in a few of the most promising progressive mines. West Sctons have

as they did last year, and purchase in anticipation of the rise.

In most cases shares in mines have a downward tendency. The exception is in a few of the most promising progressive mines. West Setons have dropped to 275 and 280, in consequence of an additional outlay being deemed necessary for machinery. Wheal Basset shares have declined; and several dividend mines now present good opportunities for capitalists, who might fairly calculate on making a large interest on their investments before the end of the year. Wheal Clifford is doing better, and made a profit on the last two months' working of 14342, thus reducing the balance against the mine to 9711. The mine is an expensive one, but very rich at some points. The 180 fm. level end (eastern mine) is producing 12 tons per fm., of 8 per cent. produce, and the stopes above the 180 are worth 801, per fm. In the other part of the mine the 208 fm. level end is worth from 501, to 601, per fm., and the water coming out at the bottom of the end is very hot. A rise in the back of this level produces 10 tons per fm. South Frances is doing well, especially in the stopes and pitches. East Basset continues to look very favourable, and the price of shares would, no doubt, rise if the times were not so dull. North Frances is reported to be looking somewhat better. West Frances has considerably tried the patience of the adventurers, but the mine has indications of good results on further development; a few shares have changed hands at comparatively low prices. West Basset has a productive end in the 84 west on the north lode, and at other points the mine is opening well. Wheal Margery shares are about 12. Pendeen is reported to be looking better. Angarrack Consols is a promising sett; now that the engine is set to work there are prospects of good results in the development of the mine's lodes. Wheal Trungle continues to look very favourable for making ore at comparatively little depth. The company is a good one, and is vigorously prosecuting the mine.

Now that Mr. Michael

Now that Mr. Michael Williams is dead, it is found out by some persons that he was the means sometimes of keeping up the copper standard. At an agricultural meeting, at Penzance, last week, Mr. T. S. Bolitho (a large tin smelter, &c.) is reported to have said,—Before we separate I will venture to offer a slight tribute of respect to the memory of our late Member, Mr. Michael Williams. I feel that Cornwall has sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. Williams. Probably there are but few persons who knew him so well as I did. After a close acquaintance of 35 years, I can with truth say that I feel I have lost a good friend, and that the county has lost a valuable supporter. It was not when prices were high that he was to be appreciated; for on several occasions, I can safely say, when the prices of metals were falling, that Mr. Michael Williams has always shown a disposition to stand on and hold stocks, and to do what he could to support our mines. I may say of Mr. Williams that he was to be characterised as a man of sound judgment and a kind heart.

The new candidate for the western division of the county addressed the

racterised as a man of sound judgment and a kind heart.

The new candidate for the western division of the county addressed the electors at Truro last week, and has since met the constituency at Penzance, Falmouth, Redruth, and other places. He has a pleasing manner, and is evidently a man of considerable acquirements as well as natural intelligence. It is clear, also, that he has devoted much attention to political subjects; and although only 28 years of age, it is likely that he will make a useful county Member. Mr. St. Aubyn declares himself to be a decided Liberal; and as he is a ready and fluent speaker, it is not improbable that his voice will be heard in Parliament on county and other subjects. The rating of mines question does not receive that attention subjects. The rating of mines question does not receive that attention from the mining part of the constituency which it should have. If it be thought that there will eventually be a rating imposed, the electors should at least urge it upon the attention of Mr. St. Aubyn, that if returned to Parliament he will use every effort, individually, to render the rating as little burthensome as possible. It is stated that Mr. St. Aubyn's opinion is that the rating consection has not yet been sufficiently examined into in is that the rating question has not yet been sufficiently examined into, in

all its bearings, to render legislation just and effectual on such an important subject, affecting the mineral interests of the whole kingdom.

The mackarel fishery has been in progress, with more or less success, on different points of the Cornish coast. The season is now coming to a close. At St. Ives it may be considered closed. A number of the hardy fishermen have gone to the coast of Ireland to fish for herrings.

#### REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

The interim between the preliminary and quarterly meeting of the iron trade is always looked upon as a dull one, and certainly the present does not form an exception to the rule. At the preliminary meeting, the unanimous determination of the ironmasters to maintain the rates current last quarter has given general satisfaction. An attempt to alter the rates would be attended with considerable difficulty, as it would cause an alteration in the rate of labour. At all events, it will give a firmness to the trade, as numbers of orders were held in absyance, under the impression that prices would be reduced. The quotations are—Bars, 81.; hoops, 91.; sheets and plates, 91. 10s. per ton. Best hot-blast pig-iron, 31. Iss. The demand for foreign consumption is improving, but the home trade is limited to immediate requirements. The failure of Messrs. Young, the extensive ironfounders and contractors, has occasioned considerable consternation. Their liabilities are very large, and they owe the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank 189,0001.

The roal Trade does not present any alteration.

Their is not much to notice in lead mining operations in Derbyshire, though the different enterprises are being pushed forward without delay. The North Derbyshire company are execting a very formidable building for their new engine, and the place is all bustle and activity. The Mill Dam Company are making good progress with their new shaft. The workings at the Robin Hood Mine, at Matlock, have improved. The New Midland have set the work on cope, at a good progress with their new shaft. The mining share market is very much depressed. Evama are quoted at 40, and the prices of shares in the rest of the mines are lower, which arises from the depression trade in general.

The late accident near the Chesterfield station will prove more disastrous than was at sent does not form an exception to the rule. At the preliminary meeting,

trade in general.

The late accident near the Chesterfield station will prove more disastrous than was at first anticipated. The engine-driver is not expected to recover. The adjourned inquest on the body of the stoker was held on Monday, when the general tenour of the evidence

showed that the foreman of the plate avers had stationed a signal-man in advance to stop all approaching trains; and it would seem to be a mystery whether he exhibited his flag; and if so, whether the engine-driver perceived it.

Mr. Barrow, the extensive coal and iron master, whose works are situated at Staveley, has made the most ample arrangements for the conveyance of such of his workmen by the most ample arrangements for the conveyance of such of his workmen owher reside at Chesterfield, which is about 3½ miles distant. He has arranged to provide his own engine and carriages, anothe convey them, morning and evening, from Chestarfield station to the works, at 6d, pelhead weekly, or ½d, per journey. This is certainly an accommodation which the wikmen ought to appreciate an early of a fainty an accommodation which the wikmen ought to appreciate an early of a fainty an accommodation which the wikmen ought to appreciate an early of the fainty and accommodation which the wikmen ought to appreciate an early of the fainty and commodation to the works, at 6d, pelhead weekly, or ½d, per journey. This is certainfully and the was knocked own andmortally higher by the explosion. It is believed the accident happened by a spark from the accident happened by a spark from the conveyance of anch of his workmen by a many and carriages, and to a supple of the conveyance of such as a fair of the conveyance of such as a fair of the conveyance of such as a fair of the such as a fair of the conveyance of such as a fair of the such as a fair of the conveyance of such as a

the accident happened by a spars from the analysis and the pit for the guidance of the men.

James Heath, a boy 14 years of age was killed on Saturday at the Four-feet Mine, Haydock, having been knocked down by a wagon.

On Monday morning an accident occayred at Mossrs. Knowles and Stott's Stoneclough Colliery, Kersley, whereby a boy was killed and another injured. Mr. Dickinson, the Government Inspector, was present, and closely questioned the witnesses. It appears that there was a chain on the side of the shaft connected with the engine, used for winding coals up the down brow. This chain went within two or three yards of the bottom of the shaft, where it ran under a pulley into the down brow. There was an iron guard used for the purpose of keeping the chain in its position on the pulley, and it appears that this guard had on some previous scasion been carried away by the chain up the shaft. This was the case on the morning of the accident, and it was supposed that it had reached the mouth of the tunnel liming to the engine, about seven or eight yards from the top of the shaft, and becominglentangled, was the cause of the brickwork falling down the shaft. Mr. Dickinson coisidered there was blane attaching to some one, inassunch as the iron guard had been frequently carried up the shaft before. The jury, however, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," believing that the boy had in the excitement of the moment fallen out at the open side of the cage.

#### THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JULY 2.-The week before quarter-day is usually quiet, and this week especially so. Both in the iron and mineral trades, and in the general hardware trades, general slackness is the rule almost without exception The season is past for orders for autumn delivery in the United States, but

The season is past for orders for antumn delivery in the United States, but should there appear a prospect of a heavy spring trade, orders might be given in anticipation, with the impression that higher prices would then prevail. The Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce has taken into its consideration the judgment delivered some time gooby the Bankruptey Commissioner at Birmingham in the case of Messrs. Brayford and Lancaster, and which at the time was criticised in this letters a giving judicial sanction to that system of gambling speculation which has so seriously affected the mercantile interests of this district. The Chamber of Commerce take the same view, and after rehearisig the various unfavourable features of the case, which the assignces presented as grounds for the issue of the certificate being suspended, conclude by saving—"That under the irreunstances, the decision of the Commissioner, awarding a second-class certificate to the bankrupts, who were strongly opposed by both assignces and creditors, appears to this Chamber to give a sanction to practices opposed to the principles of sound and legitimals tradine, and seems likely to increase the distrust already so generally felt in the administration of the Bankruptey Laws. The Chamber has also passed a resolution approving the proposed Bankruptey Law Consolidation Bill, which has recently been brought into Parliament by Lord John Russell, and which emanated from a sub-committee of the Social Science Association, and have adopted petitions to Parliament in its favour. The Chamber has done good service to the public, especially to people in business, by a concession which they have obtained from the London and North-Western and the Great Western Railway Companies. They reported through their president, Mr. E. Perry, that whilst day tickets for short distances were a convenience to the public, and advantageous to the companies, by inducing people to travel, that for such a journey as from Welverhampton to London they were inapplicable, it being almost imp

have been convinced of the desirability of the concession, and have granted it.

An inquest was held in the Potteries a few days ago, to enquire into the deaths of Robert Parry and Richard Hannalay, who were killed by an explosion of fire-damp in one of Earl Granville's coal pits on June 14. The evidence of one of the men who eccaped with his life was to the effect that he and three others received their lamps on the morning of the accident at the lamp office, but had not been at work more than four or five minutes before the explosion took place. He himself was nearly suffocated by the gas, but contrived to escape. The deceased, however, together with Hugh Roberts and Evan Jones, were badly burnt. He could not speak positively as to the cause of the explosion, but he believed it arose from Roberts's lamp not having been properly acrewed up. Roberts's lamp was prosluced before the jury in the condition in which it was found after the explosion. That portion which occupies the space between the gause and the bottom of the lamp, and which immediately enclicles the flame, was found to be quite loose, and entirely uscless, in its then state, as a means of cutting off the communication between the air in the inside and that on the outside of the lamp. The cornors and that the unscrewing of lamps of that description by the men themselves was a work of little difficulty, and described a patent lamp which he had in his possession, and which was so constructed as to render it impossible for the miner to open it after he had received it from the office. The inquest was sultimately adjectived, in consequence of Roberts being too ill to attend.

Four colliers working in a pit near Bilston, belonging to Measrs Hickman, had an ex-

from the office. The inquest was ultimately adjustrated, in consequence of Roberts being too ill to attend.

Four colliers working in a pit near Bilston, belonging to Messrs Hickman, had an extraordinary escape from death one night last week. The pit is supplied with air by its being forced into it by a steam-engine down the shaft. During the night the engine topped, and the men aimost immediately began to feel the effect of a want of air, whilst the stoppage of the engine also cut off their only means of escape. They ratitled the pit chain and used every available means to rouse the engineer in valu. One of them became insensible, and the others were resigning themselves to death. Happily, however, the watchman came round, discovered the engineer askeep and roused him. The engine was started, and the three men who had not yet succumbed to the influence of the noxious timosphere placed their insensible companiou in the skip and ascended with him. The mosticus man was restored, and the lives of all fortunately saved. On Friday, Amos freen, the engineer, was brought before Edwd. Best and J. N. Bagnail, Esqrs., charged with neglecting his duty, and on the evidence of the watchman and the colliers, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

### REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.] JULY 1 .- There is more activity generally this than last week, owing to several orders having been received. The iron trade, though not brisk, is steadily improving, and at Tredegar a good amount of business is being done, At Rhymney, also, the works are fairly employed. In the Aberdare Valley some little slackness is prevalent, but there is a change for the better as

at knymney, also, the works are fairly employed. In the Aberdare Valley some little slackness is prevalent, but there is a change for the better as compared with a few months ago. The Monmouthshire makers are not very full of orders, though at certain works there is no complaint of great depression. The iron trade is very dull; the demand for coal remains about the same. The remarks we made last, week respecting the frequency of boiler explosions derive a fresh significance from a lamentable incident which courred near Blaina on Tuesday, On the morning of that day two men were seated on the safety-valve of one of the boilers, Just below the coke ovens at Victoria, playing idly with the steam. They were apparently without a thought of the danger of their position, and continued their amasement for some time with singular carelessness; suddenly, however, the boiler burst, and the men were forced to a height of 69 yards, when they fell on the side of the bill, dreadfully mangled and wounded. A third man, Thomas Price, an engine-driver, who is supposed to have been on the lever of the valve, was killed, and a fourth was so injured that he only lived a few hours. Three others are most seriously injured, and it is supposed that one at least of them cannot recover. These form only a portion of the persons who have suffered by the catastrophe. The boiler was in a sound state, and was 30 feet long, the tube was 3½ feet in diameter, and at the time of the accident was working at a pressure of 60 lbs. to the line. The conduct of the firemas, and engine driver, the two men who sat on the valve, it is clear alone caused the accident, and the miserable men have not only paid the penalty of their rashness, but involved others in their destruction. The resumption of the Coalbrook Dale Works, near Nanty-Glo, Momouthshire, is, we believe, finally determined upon by the proprietors, Messrs. Crutwell and Leviek. The works have been at a standstill for some three or four years, it being generally understood that they were "worked o

The various suggestions contained in the elaborate and valuable work of Mr. S. B. togers, on Iron Metallurgy, have been latterly engaging the attention of many of the The various suggestions contained in the elaborate and valuable work of Mr. S. B. Rogers, on Iron Metallurgy, have been latterly engaging the attention of many of the iron smelters and coal owners of the district. Plansaer recommended in connection with both interests which ought long ago to have been tried, and it betokens a great want of enterprise and spirit of improvement to persevere in a form of optrations which has no other recommendation than its assumed cheapness and antiquity. Those who have well considered Mr. Rogers's views would be led irresistibly to the conviction that, as they are based on sound practical and scientific calculations, their adoption must tend to a large immediate, and a still greater ultimate, advantage to ironmasters. The suggestions for a cheaper and more satisfactory fuel in the manufacture of iron, for turning into profitable use common ores which are now wasted, for making improved iron with the assistance of an active saline flux, and by other means, for using a different kind of bottom to balling furnaces,—all these, and a multitude of similar points, ought to be thoroughly investigated by our smelters. It must be remembered that the ingenuity—may more, the perfect success—of Mr. Rogers's inventions has been over and over again demonstrated, and he has, therefore, a right to claim a ready and deliberate attention on the part of the class to whom he appeals. Progress ought to be tvery marked in our iron-works, and, as in agricultural affairs, the man who is content to travel in old ruts, or at best merely to make them a little wider or deeper, must expect to be left behind by more active competitors. To all smelters who wish to know how imperfect is the modus operand generally of the manufacture of iron and steel, we would recommend a careful perusal of Mr. Rogers's work, and they are certain to derive much important information from it. If they were wise enough to follow some portions of his instructions, there would be non-cessity for such censures as the following, which

We hope from to see more judicious condument turne cant firm to the most insignifi

at any price." We hope you to see more judicious conduct pursued throughout the district, from the most imperical firm to the most insignificant.

SWANSEA, JUNE 30.—After reading your several reports in the Mining Journal respecting the mines near Liantriasant, I resolved, in company with a friend, to take an early opportunity of visiting them. On our arrival at the Liantrisant Railway station, the station-master called our attention to some very rich samples of iron or take an early opportunity of visiting them. On our arrival at the Liantrisant Railway is the properties of the same description on a siding, to which place it is delivered in carts from the quarry where it is raised. From this place we followed the empty carts, and in about half an hour reached their loading place, which belongs to Messrs. Williams and Evans, who rent it at a royalty under the Marquis of Bute. We found the men at work in a very large open pit or quarry, loading large trucks with mine, which was drawn up an incline railway by a stationary engine at the top. The foreman of the works pointed out place. From which the mine had been found, half petrified; this curiosity, we were hold, is now in the poss-sagion of Mr. Vaughan, of Rheala, near Neath. We next visited by the turnpike-ra.—4. Here we found a large open quarry, as at the other place vided by the turnpike-ra.—4. Here we found a large open quarry, as at the other place with a stationary engine, to 1, sup water and draw the mine up to the carts. In both these places the uline is raised at ... very low cost per ton, the principal cost we considered these places the uline is raised at ... very low cost per ton, the principal cost we considered these places the uline is raised at ... very low cost per ton, the principal cost we considered the same with energy any quantity of ore may be preduced; and should a branch rail from the new Ety Railway, which is just starting, be taken to the station, we found our selves too late for the train by which we intended to return ho. See One o

### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

UR CORRESPONDENT]

JULY 1 .- The Coal and Iron Trades remain in nearly the some position as last reported. In both considerably more business could be done.

The collieries of Messrs. Carr Brothers are to be brought to the hammer by Mr. Brough, on July 20-the Burrndon, Seghill, Hartley, and Cowpen Collieries. The reason they have to be sold is that large advances were made upon them by the directors of the late district bank. Those collieries produce a large quantity of the best steam coal. They are to be offered in four lots, which is extremely favourable for purchasers. The plant, nighthery, &c., in these collieries are of the very best description, and, generally speaking, we should say they are in very good order indeed. The means of transit for their produce to the Tyne, &c., are also very good. It seldom happens, indeed, that such a valuable lot of collieries is put into the market in this district.

The owners of the Bedfuston Colliery have taken the Barriagton Colliers of Market.

collieries are of the very best description, and, generally speaking, we' should say they are in very good order indeed. The means of transit for their produce to the Tyne, &c., are also very good. It seldom happens, indeed, that such a valuable lot of collieries is put into the market in this district.

The owners of the Bedlington Colliery have taken the Barrington Colliery & Means. Longridge and Co., and the two being contiguous will in future be wrought under one management—thus forming a large establishment for the production of steam coal. The coals from the Broomhill Colliery, near Warkworth, are to be conveyed (instead of shipping of them at Warkworth Harbour) to the Hay Hole Docks, on the Tyne. The route is by the North-Eastern Railway to Weetslade or Dudley Colliery, belongfog to the Cramington Colliery Company, and from that point are to be conveyed on the latter company's line to the docks.

The sinking of two shafts at the North Seaton projected "winning" are being proceeded with vigorously. The work has been let to a contraction.

The owners of the Black Boy Colliery are proceeding to develope the fine coal seam won there lately; a powerful winding engine of the best construction is about completed. When this seam is fully opened this engine will lift a very large quantity of coal per day. With such establishments as this the large quantity of coal produced enables the owners to compete with all others, and with such seams of coal as this at Black Boy, all that need be asked is "a fair field and no favour." This colliery, it would appear, in destined at no distant day to become one of the most flourishing in the North. The owners are about commencing to build considerable number of additional houses for their workman. The Howness Gill Bridge, on the Stockton and Darlington Railroad, was opened on Priday. The works are finished in a most substantial manure. The designs for this structure was by Mesars. T. Bouch and John Anderson, the company having paid those gentiemen a premium for the design, and

### THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

The announcement of the Government conditions of contract for the future performance of the mail service between the Australian colonies and the mother country, is looked for with much interest by all connected with the Australian colonies.

the Australian colonies.

The many and conflicting interests of the different local authorities render it a most difficult matter to devise a plan of operations, regarding route and general details, likely to meet with approval in the different provinces. Though four distinct routes to Australasia are practicable, still only one meets all the requirements. There is, first, the line viá Cape of Good Hope; secondly, that by Panama; thirdly, viá Suez, through the Torres Straits; and, fourthly, viá Suez, round the Leuwin. This last-named is the only one which by general assent provides for the wants of the collective group of colonies. Experience, moreover, has established the fact, that the route viá Suez, Ceylon, and Cape Leuwin is, undoubtedly, the most expeditious, as well as the most important, in every phase of its commercial or political bearing, and as it connects England, India, and Australasia, no question as to the continuance of this, as the main line of postal communication, can possibly arise.

can possibly arise.

The most important and difficult question is, whether the ocean steamers shall run direct from Ceylon to Port Phillip, with the Melbourne bags, or the National Ray to deposit the Adelaide mails.

The issue is, in fact, the standard of the standard o can at Nepean Bay to deposit the Adelaide mails. The issue is, in lack, between Melbourne and Adelaide. Melbourne is indisposed to allow of the steamers calling at Nepean Bay, on the ground that it would retard the delivery of the letters in Melbourne by a few hours; and Adelaide refuses to pay any portion of the postal subsidy unless the steamers call at the point mentioned, or some other place on the coast of South Australia. This determination on the part of the Executive at Adelaide arises from the fact that the steamers raise the roots of South Australia and carry the the fact that the steamers pass the ports of South Australia and carry the bags to the adjoining colony of Victoria, whence they are returned by local steamers, which necessarily deprives the colonists of the early receipt of

their letters, and a delay of six or seven days is needlessly occasioned.

By a Treasury minute of the Home Government, it appears an offer was made, as an inducement to South Australia to join the Government postal plan, that the homeward mail steamers should call for the Adelaide bags plan, that the homeward mail steamers should call for the Adelaide bags at Nepean Bay; but this partial recognition of the rights of the colony the Legislature has rejected, so that it is clear that nothing less than the actual calling of the steamers at Nepean Bay, both outward and homeward, will secure any portion of the general subsidy from South Australia. The Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, in a late report, "expresses a preference to pay extra postage rather than to subsidise any postal scheme which ignores their geographical position."

Considerable advantage would accrue to all the Australian colonies by

making Nepean Bay the place of call to and from Suez, and would put an end to existing causes of complaint from Adelaide, while a direct telegraphic intercourse would be established between Nepean Bay, Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and the various principal towns and ports in the three colonies. Thus the arrival of the European mail would be simultaneously made known in all the provinces, and the general news thereby anticipated six clear days at Adelaide, three clear days at Melbourne, and six clear days at Sydney, before the delivery of the letters according to the present route and arrangements; while, on the return voyage, by calling at this point for the Adelaide mails, the dispatch of local intelligence, of concurrent dates, for each of the Australian colonies would be transmitted by telegraph to Nepean Bay, to be forwarded to Europe, six days later from Sydney, after the departure of her mails from her own port, three days from Melbourne, and seven days later from Adelaide, than under existing arrangements. The benefits thus expeditiously and equitably gained by each colony will be considerable, while the common interests of all persons in Europe, associated by commerce or otherwise with Australasia, would in Europe, associated by commerce or otherwise with Australasia, would be equally promoted by the receipt of concurrent and late dates from the different places named.

The whole question demands the serious attention of the Home Government. Expedition is the great desideratum in all postal questions, and there seems no doubt as to the mode of equitably adjusting the differences between the colonies and the main points of the whole matter. If Victoria and South Australia object to this mode, and continue to retard progress for the general good of Australasia, as well as of the mother country, by their local disputes on the postal route, it will become absolutely necessary for the Imperial Government to act independently in the matter, and either to insist on the adoption of the plan as described above, which seems to meet with general approval, or to dispatch the mails to the nearest and most neutral point of these colonies, at their own cost, leaving the several colonies to distribute the bags according to local arrangements. To secure efficiency and permanency for the postal contract a liberal subsidy is required for the attainment of the undivided attention and resources of a strong and competent company.

SPECIAL COLLIERY RULES .- We briefly referred in our last Journal to the report of the committee of mine agents with respect to the proposed amendment of the special colliery rules for South Staffordshire. The report comprises a summary of the proceedings since their meeting on November 17, 1856, and shows what progress they have made to the present time. In December, 1856, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the committee, who assisted the Government in framing the original rules, in order to take their opinion on the amended ones. They communicated with Mr. Blackwell, and he submitted the letter from the deputation and the proposed new rules to his colleagues, who come to the resolition that there was no necessity for modifying in any way the expressed their willingness, however, to meet the mine agents' deputation, to hear any statements connected with the efficient management of collieries, should they desire it. The mine agents appear to have considered this treatment discourteous, and, therefore, undertook to bring their proposed alterations before the cogl owners without the aid of the gentlemen whose assistance they had first sought. In a circular which accompanied copies of the proposed altered rules it was stated that "the large body of mine agents of the district, in proposing such alterations and additions, had been actuated by an earnest desire to raise mining discipline to a proper level, and, for the sake of all parties interested in mining, to prevent, as far as possible, the too frequent and lamentable sacrifice of human life." Nearly 400 copies of the new rules were distributed to all the coal owners in the district, and but one dissentient ruply was received by the socretary—that of Mr. Thos. Barker, one of the original committee, who expressed the same opinion as was contained in the resolution before referred to. The Mine Agents' Committee consider that when no advice is asked of the practical mine agents, which charge the collieries in the district, imperfect rules might be expected. If having, however, come to their knowledge that it was the intention of the Government Inspect of rule distributed to prove the collieries of amendment of the special colliery rules for South Staffordshire. The report comprises a summary of the proceedings since their meeting on

a verdict of mansiaughter would be returned against them.

Offence against the Colliery Act.—At the Town Hall, Little Bolton, on Monday, Mr. Dickinson, Inspector of Collieries, summoned Moses Heathcote, fireman at the Smith Fold Colliery, for having neglected to caution some persons working in the pit against using naked lights. On the morning of May 26, some bricklayers went to work with a naked light, when an explosion took place, and a labourer was so much injured as to cause his death. The defendant said he had been working in the pit all night, and the men ought to have been at their work at six o'clock in the morning, before he left. They did not come, however; but before he left he tried the pit with his lamp, and found it free from gas. The men went down at half-past seven, and in the mean-time some gas must have accumulated.—The defendant was fined 30s., including costs.

Fatal Accident by the Breaking of a Chain.—Alexander Morris, acode

me some gas must have accumulated.—The detendant was most own, including cook, Fatal Accident by the Breaking of a Chain.—Alexander Morris, aged was employed as a hooker-on, and was descending the shart in a cage, with three hers, when the chain by which the balance weight was suspended broke, and the weight ill upon his head, and nearly severed it from the body.

Bell upon his head, and nearly severed it from the body.

Breaks to Railway Coal Trucks.—J. T. Fielden, of Thurgoland, lost his life a few days ago, near Stainborough, while attempting to "scotch" the wheel of a coal truck. The jury returned a vertice of "Accidental Death," but concurred with the coroner in the opinion that all the coal trucks should have proper breaks to them, in order to prevent further accidents. None of the trucks had breaks attached, and the jury requested that the coroner and Mr. Maddison, the manager at the colliery, would make a representation to Mr. Storrack, the locomotive superintendent at Doncater for the Great Northern Company, urging upon him the necessity of having breaks attached to all the trucks.—Shefield Telegraph.

Rechlessness in a Chalvit.—An inconstruct was believed.

all the trucks.—Sheffield Telegraph.

Rechlessness in a Coalpit.—An inquest was held at Haydock, on Monday, by Mr. C. E. Driffield, on the body of James Heath, a boy 14 years of age, who was killed in the Four-feet Mine, at Garswood Colliery, on Saturday, by an empty wagon having been suffered to run down the balance brow, which struck the deceased, who was crossing the rails at the bottom. Although it did not appear that the cause of the accident could be clearly brought home to the owner or manager of the colliery, yet a long and searching enquiry (evidently with the intention of testing the management, and the description of the works) was conducted by Mr. Higson, Her Majesty's Inspector of Coal Mines for the district; during which it was proved that the drawers were constantly in the habit of walking up and down the brow, during working hours, and that the deceased ought not to have been at the bottom, but in his working place.—After a severe reprinand to the underlooker, for suffering the discipline to relax, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—Manchester Guardian.

The Manchester Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions monthly meeting was held at the office of the secretary, Mr. Henry Whitworth, Corporation-street. The chief inspector (Mr. R. B. Longridge) presented his monthly report, which stated that 399 visits had been mande (19 special), and 781 boilers and 567 engines inspected. Of these boilers 38 had been examined internally, and 49 had undergone a thorough examination. Of the 38 boilers, 10 were found in a dangerous condition; eight from corrosion of plates, one from fracture, and one from injury resulting from deficiency of water. Besides these, 18 were defective and in need of repairs from corrosion of plates, six from fracture of plates, 15 from safety-valves out of order, two from water-gauges ditto, and one from pressure gauge incorrect. Of the safety-valves, one was entirely inoperative, owing to the packing being screwed down too tight in the stuffing-box. The inspector, though exerting his whole strength, was unable to lift the lever; and eight other valves, of similar construction, were found in little better order. The use of packing in such a position is, as has been before observed, highly dangerous, and ought never to be permitted. The other defects do not merit remark.

The Hunderspecial Defeats—Rouler Association half-yearly meeting.

never to be permitted. The other defects do not merit remark.

The HUDDERSFIELD STEAM-BOILER ASSOCIATION half-yearly meeting was held on Tuesday last; the engineer for the association (Mr. Charles H. Holt) reported that he had made forly visits to the premises of members during the month, and had examined three boliers internally and 38 seternally. The steam gauges of four of these were imperfect; two being entirely useless, and two indicating 20 per cent. too little. They had, however, been altered at his recommendation, as well as the cylinders of five engines examined out of 17. In consequence of alterations he had previously recommended, large savings of coal had been effected; the saving to one firm alone being at the rate of 2 tons per day. The present number of members is 68, owning 156 boliers. The committee expressed themselves satisfied at the present state of the association.

EXPLOSION AT THE ATLAS IRON-WORKS, MANCHESTER.—Yesterday morning, about half-past 11, an explosion, of a lamentable character, took place at the Atlas Iron-Works, Manchester, belonging to Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co. The firm is one of the most celebrated in the country for the manufacture of railway icomotives, and yesterday morning a newly-finished engine, made for the Russian Government, was brought out into an open yard, to be tested in the usual way by steam pressure. The steam had been got up to a high pressure, when one of the plates of the boiler along the lines of rivets on each side gave way, and was blown off, and scattered about in fragments at a considerable distance. The number killed coaled not be ascertained, but smongst them was Mr. Thomas Forsyth, the well-known and highly scientific manager of the works. Mr. Dawson, forenam of the boiler-makers, was torn to pieces. Mr. J. Manson, forenam of engineers, was badly scalded, and died shortly affects. Mr. Nicholis and Mr. Stocks, gentiemen apprentices, were killed. James Carnichael was also killed. Several Russian engineers were also badly scalded, and removed to the Infransry. Some of the boties will be difficult of identification, from the shocking manner in which they have been torn to fragments. The works, at which about 1500 persons are employed, have been closed, in consequence of the sal event, until Monday.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—H. WALKER, Gresham-street: Manufacture of needles.—T. V.Lee, Thames-chambers, Adelphi: Construction of steam generators.—D. Moselley, Chyel Field Works, Ardwick: Manufacture of vulcanised India-rubber thread.—W. A. Milber, South-street, Finsbury: Ruilway wheels.—J. Eargenbrook (Easterbrook and Alicard), Sheffeld: Ratchet braces.—T. Kobinsos, and Heff Ogden, Manchester: Safty-lamps, and in apparatus connected therewith.—C. CAMMELL, Cyclops Steel Works, Meffeld: Rativay buffers.—S. CHEAVIN, Spalding: Improved preparation or combination of mineral substances, applicable for use as a pigment, cement, or mastic, or to be used cither abone or in combination with other well-known materials for washing, scouring, ceansing, or bleaching purposes.—G. T. STILLER, Manchester: Generating steam and economising fuel.—G. Neall, Northampton: Gasstoves.—J. H. Johnson, Lincoln's Inn-felds [for Ell W. Blake, Newbaven, U.S.]: Breaking or crushing stones for road metal, and ther purposes, and for crushing orthogones of the power.—R. Barbanaw, Bolton's Motion: Obtaining and producing motive power.—R. Wixans and T. Wixans, Baltimore, U.S.: Improved steam-vessel; also for a mode of combining the engines and propeller shafts of steam-vessels.—T. Spencer, Euston-road, Euston-aquare: Treatment of iron ores and ferruginons sands.—R. Ambatanson, North Woodwich [for D. W. Bowman, Pernambuco]: Steam-bolters and furnaces. GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS. - H. WALKER

Steam-botiers and furnaces.

APPARATUS FOR INDICATING AND REGISTERING THE SUPPLY OF AIR TO MINES, &c.—Mr. Benjamin Keightley, Loftiouse, Wakefield, provisionally specified an improved apparants for indicating and registering the flow or supply of air to mines, and other places requiring ventilation, which consists of a case provided with a dial and pointers, and of a vane or wind pendulum suspended from the interior of the case. The upper part of the pendulum red is formed with a tothed piece or quadrant, in gear with a pinion to which one of the pointers is statehed, which thus works with the pendulum and indicates the force of the current. Another pointer, carrying a stud, and intended to register any variation of the supply of air, is lodged or held loosely in a socket, and may be moved by hand to correspond withany position of the pendulum, and is held so by a spring in place; but should the current of air be varied, this registering pointers with the pendulum, and is not supply of air, as to denote the altered amount of air admitted, and will remain so until reset; or there may be two such registering pointers similarly loosely fitted, each carrying a stud and held in place by a spring, and one being on each side of the pendulum or indicating pointer, and acted on by the movement of the pendulum, one will register the highest and the other the smallest quantity of air admitted. The timepiece may be so adapted to the apparatus as to be capable of being stopped by a contrivance on the upper part of the pendulum or vane rod. The diai is graduated or divided into degrees or spaces, which should correspond with the dimension of the vane, which may conveniently be a definite portion of a square foot, and which he prefers to form of a light metal frame, covered with oil silk or other light material impervious to air. The case is so constructed that it can be locked. For ensuring delicacy of action the pendulum should be balanced by a counterpoise. The working of the apparatus is thus: "Suppose it be desired to re

corded by the stopping of the timepiece by a wire or catch on the pendulum.

STEAM-ENGINES.—Some important improvements in low-pressure condensing engines have just been patented by Mesrs. Walker, Reaumont, and Gothard, or Mirffeld and Huddersfield. They consist in the neef an additional condenser, constructed and arranged so that the exhaust steam from theeylinder shall first pass into the said condenser, where, by the injection of a small quantity of water from the hot well, the exhaust steam will be partially condensed, and the water thus injected become heated by the exeam will be partially consensed, and the water thus injected occurs and assist stem to nearly the boiling point, which water they draw away and use to supply feed, the boilers. The remainder of the exhaust steam will pass into the ordinary connexer, where it will be completely condensed in the usual manner.

PORTABLE CRUSHING MACHINE.—Mr. J. Walker, of Cowper-street,

PORTABLE CRUSHING MACHINE.—Mr. J. Walker, of Cowper-street City-road, has on view a portable crushing machine, for the purpose of reducing friable ores, such as lead, &c. The fact of several small mines not being able to reduce thei ores with facility, has induced Mr. Walker to turn his attention to a mode of obtaining this serious inconvenience; by the use of this machine, mines producing a small quantity of ores may have them reduced and realised shortly after they are mised, and thereby obviate the necessity forcalls, which is many instances are objected to by the proprietor of young mines. The machine is so constructed that it can be placed upon wheels, an consequently would be particularly applicable in a district where there is a number of small mines, as each could reduce their produce by morely paying a royally to the owner of the grinder, or several might subscribe, so that it could be available for the use of each mine when required.

ANTIFRICTION APPARATUS .- Mr. P. A. Brussant, Mont de Marsan, pro poses the use of an apparatus which consists of rollers or cylinders arranged round an uxle, each roller being itself free to revolve within a box or frame, and all the rollers eing connected together by enables bands. To increase the efficiency of the apparatus one set of rollers placed round the shaft may be contained in a cylinder or ring, which is gain surrounded by other anti-friction rollers.

FURNACES FOR HEATING BOILERS .- M. de Chodzko, Paris, provision-FURNACES FOR HEATING BOILERS.—M. de Chodzko, Paris, provisionally specified some improvements in furnaces for heating boilers, which consist in substituting for the ordinary fire-bars in furnaces and fire-places tubular bars placed obliquely, and made to communicate with water spaces open to the boiler, whereby a continuous circulation is kept up through the fire-bars and the boiler; the bars may be placed in a single row, at an angle with a horizontal plane, or a row may be brought from each side of the furnace, the bars in each row gradually approaching each other towards the bottom of the furnace, to as to form a space between them in the shape of the section of an inverted cone for thereception of the fact. For the purpose of cleaning the outside of the tubes he fixes a number of scrapers, of a form corresponding with that of the outside of the tubes, into a frame, and scrape the tubes by moving the scrapers up and down between the tubes by manual or other power.

and down between the tubes by mandal or other power.

PREVENTING AND REMOVING INCRUSTATIONS IN STEAM BOILERS.—
The advantages obtained by using Edward Muff's composition are threefold—diminution in wear and tear of hollers, saving in the consumption of fuel, and in many cases a preventive negatinst explosions. The first object is secured by preventing the formation of incrustation, which being in a great measure a non-conductor of heat, the fire-boxes and flues when covered with it (as they's one-times are to the extent of an inch or more) have to be heated far above the temperature necessary for the purpose of raising steam. The saving of fuel and liability to explain follow as matters of course, the intensity of the fire being considerably reduced. Some instances have been known where the fire-boxes and flues have been so loaded with incrustation that they have become red-hot before the proper supply of steam could be obtained, and all this in consequence of the non-conducting property of heat possessed by the incrustation. No wonder the plates are drawn down. The action of the composition upon the boilers is perfectly harmless, and a testimonial to that effect has been given by Professor Penny, of the Andersonian University of Glasgow.

ELROWS FOR PLEES AND TURES.—Messys. Elcock and Bentley. Wedness.

ELBOWS FOR PIPES AND TUBES.—Messrs. Elcock and Bentley, Wednesdry, proposes to make elbows for pipes of a curved instead of angular form, and claim the set of a curved mandril and peculiar shaped anvil used in their manufacture.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.—In flattening sheet glass, Mr. Henry Page.

Whitechapel-road, proposes to employ a vacuum and atmospheric pressure to force the glass down upon a flat fire-stone. The fire-stone, upon which the tube of glass to be formed into a sheet is ind, is pierced with numerous appertures. A vacuum being formed under the fire-stone after the glass is ind thereon, the pressure of the atmosphere presses lown the class flat and smooth.

under the fire-stone after the glass is laid thereon, the pressure of the atmosphere presses down the glass flat and smooth.

FAN-BLOWERS.—An ordinary fan-blower consists of two principal parts—first, a case provided with an opening or openings at or near its middle for the admission of air, and an opening or openings at or near its circumference for the discharge of air; and, accordly, a fan or vane-wheel, which revolves within the case, and communicates motion to the air. Prof. Macquorn Rankine, LLD., of Glassow University, proposes a contrivance which does not consist in the introduction of any new parts into the construction of a fan-blower, but in the making of its parts of such figures and of such dimensions and proportions as are best suited for the production of the requisite stream of air with the least possible waste of power; for which object it is necessary that all the motions and changes of motion of the air shall be imported to it in the most gradual manner consistent with the action of the machine. He makes the circumference of the case of the figure of the curve called a logarithmic spiral if there be but one opening for the discharge of air, and of portions of two or more logarithmic spirals if there be two or more openings for the discharge of air. He also uses for the figure of the circumference of the case a curve or curves composed of area of circles approximating sufficiently near to a logarithmic spiral or spirals for practical purposes. He makes the ratios of the proportion which the pressure of the indischarged from the casing is required to bear to the proportion which the pressure of the indischarged from the casing is required to bear to the pressure due to its velocity of di-charge, for the greater the latter proportion the proportion be. He makes the vanes of the fan of a figure called a spiral of the second order, which spiral is characterised by the property that the inclination of the curve to its radius rector varies in a certain regular manner. The effect of the action of van

METALLIC ALLOYS.—The Rev. T. H. H. Kelk, of Tonge, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, proposes to take from 1 oz. to 15 ozs. of steel and combine it with from ½ oz. to 12 ozs. of nickel, and with from ½ oz. to 12 ozs. of fin, and with from 1 oz. to 15 ozs. of copper. Any combination of these four metals between the limits, and in the proportions

of the quantities of each metal taken within the proportional limits stated.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Scarcely a month passes without its becoming our duty to record some sacriface of human life from boiler explosions, and in most instances, upon the facts being brought to light, it is shown that the ensualty has arisen through the neglect of the party having charge of the boiler. It is apparent, therefore, that there is an absolute necessity for the general introduction of self-acting contrivances whereby reliance upon the attendant may be altogether dispensed with. The chief cause of explosion is, doubtless, deficiency of water, and consequently a self-acting feed apparatus is of the first importance. Next to the feed-water apparatus an effectual means of allowing the steam to escape, upon an extraordinary pressure in the boiler being attained, claims consideration. It being acknowledged that these are the chief requisites, the inventive powers of boiler makers and others have for some time been directed to the production of a perfect, yet simple, apparatus for accomplishing the objects in view. From time to time the invention of, and experimenting with, new contrivances has been recorded in the columns of our Journal; and, from their importance and the small cost of applying them, it is surprising that so little has been done towards their-anoption, and that the oid and dangerous practice of trusting to a workman should, be so long continued. Among the most recent inventions which we have seen is that of Mr. W. Parsona, of Old Broad-street; and for simplicity and beauty of action it has seldom been surpassed. It affords perfect protection from explosion, and indicates whenever the party in charge, from absence or neglect, prevents the engine doing its duty. The great recommendation of the invention is that it is impossible for any part of the apparatus to get out of order without the signal of danger being at once given. Should the neglect be confinued until the water has decreased to the danger point, the

RIFLES, AND HOW TO USE THEM.-I confess that some months ago I

TO MINING ENGINEERS, DRAIN PIPE MAKERS, OR MACHINISTS.—A DRAIN PIPE WANTED,—WANTED, about 150 fms. of AIR-TIGHT PIPE, or TUBE, suitable for FORMING a SYPHON, with a stop-cock at each end, to be, say, 2 in. diameter inside, and of material strong enough to resist the pressure and action of water in a copper mine. To be delivered at the railway terminus at Barnstaple.—Tenders, stating lowest cost and time required, to be addressed to Mr. Charles Hand, Castle-Street, Liverpool. All the tube will be upon a horizontal level, within a short distance of each end.

MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The LEASE, for 9999 years of the CURRANE (or Clew Bay) valuable COPPER and SULPHUR MINES, in the county Mayo, Ireland, extending over an area of 8000 acres, TO BE DISPOSED OF, in Two Lots, on reasonable terms. The royalty is small.—Samples of the copper and sulphur ores may be seen, and all particulars had, on application to Mr. GOATLEY 31, Threadneedle-street, London, daily.

IRONWORKS NEAR GLASGOW FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, the GARTNESS MALLEABLE IRONWORKS, in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, county of Lanark, capable of turning out 160 to 180 tons of malleable iron weekly. Also, 20 acres of LAND contiguous, in a high state of cultivation; and THREE FORGES, capable of turning out forgings or uses of 10 to 12 tons weight and under, all as particularly described in former advertisements.

These works, which the proprietors are parting with as they intend to concentrate their business, for the future, at their other works at Calderbank and Chapelhall, are situated in a good locality for obtaining the necessary supplies of iron and coal on the very best terms, and for sending the finished goods to market; and the machinery is in the best working order.—For further particulars, apply to the Monkland Iron and Steel Company, 160, West George-street, Giasgow.

SUPPLY OF COALS TO BIRMINGHAM.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, ONE-HALF SHARE in a NEW COLLERY, now in work, admirably situated for railway communication with Birmingham, and possessing advantages rarely met with. Quantity about 115 acres. A pair of shafts, 8 ft. in the clear, have been sum to the lowest seam, and the requisite machinery and colliery materials are on the groun ready for business. The proprietor has practical experience, and requires additional capital, the more thoroughly to develope the undertaking. An early and remunerative return may be relied on.—For further particulars and to treat, apply to H. M. WAIN WRIGHT, Esq., solicitor, Dudiey.

COLLIERY TO BE LET.—TO BE LET, with immediate entry the DENTON COLLIERY, belonging to the Trustees of Ellis Fletcher, Esq., de ceased, situated seven miles from Manchester, four from Stockport, and three from Ash ton.—For information, apply to Journ Fletcher, Esq., clifton, near Manchester; or to Mr. Peter Rothwell, at the Colliery, Denton, Manchester.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—FOR SALE, a SMALL FREEHOLD WORKS and COTTAGES, conveniently situated for small of coal for within WORKS and COTTAGES, conveniently situated for supply of coal, &c., with or WORKS and COTTAGES, MACHINERY, and OTHER PLANT.—Apply to H and F. Gibbins, Skewen, near Neath.

WANTED, a HIGH-PRESSURE DIRECT ACTING STEAM ENGINE, of from 30 to 40-horse power, suitable for working an incline; also BOILERS for the same. — Apply by letter, stating price, &c., to Joan Harris, Broughton Moor Colliery, Maryport.—June 24, 1858.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attacks this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will deto examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. Wescoms, 21, Southernhay, Exeter.

GOLD COMPANIES.—PROPRIETORS OF SHARES IN GOLD AOLD COMPANIES.—PROPRIETIORS OF SHARES IN QUALITY MINING COMPANIES, and all persons interested in the question of gold production in Australia, California, Wales, Ireland, &c., are INVITED to ATTEND at MEETING at the City of London Tavern on Thursday, the 15th of July, at One o'clock precisely, to receive a communication on this important subject, on which so many millions of money have been hitherto unprofitably expended. In the interim, the under signed will be happy to see any person interested, or to receive communications, at his office, 74, King William-street, City, London, E.C.

F. SQUIRE.

Office, 14, King winning-steer, City, Senson, Ed.

COLONIAL BANK (Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £50,000. —The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice, that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENE RAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD on Wednesday, the 7th July, 1858, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the proceedings of the corporation.

The Transfer-books of the corporation will be closed on the 26th inst., and re-opene on the 26th July.

By order of the Court of Directors, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within, June 14, 1858.

C. A. CALVERT, Sec.

COPIAPO AND CALDERA RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given that the NEXT QUARTERLY DIVIDEND, of FOUR PER CENT., will I PAYABLE on the shares of the above company, to the holders of shares registered i England, at the banking-house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on and after I 21st of July.

By order, EDWARD J. COLE. Office of Registry and Transfer, 2, New Broad-street.

COPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice hereby given, that the Directors have made a CALL of ONE POUND per shr (making, with instalments already paid, the sum of £5 per share), payable at the ban ing-house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, on or before the 15 July next. The scrip certificates, together with the bankers' receipt, must be left at a office of the company, 2, New Broad-street, to have the call inscribed thereon. By order of the Directors, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

THE WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING THE WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—Solice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shard holders in this company will be HELD at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within London, on Tuesday, the 6th day of July next, at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec. and Purser. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, June 23, 1858.

WHEAL UNY.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT QUAR TERLY MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD at 44, Moorgate-street London, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July inst. The chair will be taken at One o'clocd precisely.—44, Moorgate-street, E.C., July 3, 1858.

JAMES HUTT, Sec.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED). W ICRLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED)

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Wicklow
per Mine Company (Limited) will be HELD at the office of the company, 10, Lei
Chambers, 43, Dame-street, on Thursday, the 15th July, 1858, at the hour of One o'c
for the purpose of confirming or rejecting the resolutions for the regulation and gov
ment of the company, unanimously agreed to at the Special Meeting, duly convene
this purpose on the 8th June Inst.

at which all the matters provided by the resolutions will be submitted for the consid-tion and decision of the shareholders.

The statement of accounts and managing director's report will be teady for delivery and after Thursday, the 8th July next.—Dublin, June 30, 1858.

CENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that the BOOKS for the TRANSFER OF SHARES in this association WILL BUTTON THE STATE OF SHARES IN THE SECOND THE STATE OF SHARES IN THE SECOND THE STATE OF THE SHARES IN THE SECOND THE STATE OF THE SHARES IN THE SHARES

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Director The hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL of ONE POUND perhaps upon the 7000 shares of the company, payable on or before the 23 day of Septembenext; and that a discount of 2½ per cent. will be allowed upon all payments of the camade on or before the 13th July first.

A form to make the payment will be given to the shareholders upon application at the office, and the certificates of the shares must be left at the same time to have the payment endorsed thereon.—38, Broad-street-buildings, July 1, 1858.

THE STRATHALBYN MINING AND SMELTING COMPAN (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORD NARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Strathalbyn Alining at Smelting Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-stree in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 14th day of July, 1858, at One o'clock in the atternoon precisely, in order to take into consideration the report of the directors, as the several matters remaining undisposed of at the Extraordinary General Meeting. By order of the Directors, JEHU HITCHINS, Sec., Dated this 30th day of June, 1858, 8, Finch-lane, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1858, 8, Finch-lane, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

THE SMELTING, REDUCTION, LIME, AND COAL
COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £80,000, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit 5s. per share.

Half the shares have been taken by the directors and others; 40,000, therefore, only remain for allotment.

Directors.

WILLIAM CASSON, £84, £36, 184 lington, Liverpool.

JOHN SHIMMIN, £84, £45, £48 lington, Liverpool.

JOHN SHIMMIN, £84, £46, £48 lington, Liverpool.

JOSEPH WILSON, £84, £40, Town-row, West Derby, Liverpool.

W. S. SUTTON, £84, £40, Town-row, West Derby, Liverpool.

FRANCIS LANGTON, £84, £40, Clifton-terrace, Brighton.

FRANCIS LANGTON, £84, £40, Clifton-terrace, Brighton.

SAMUEL BALL, £84, £50, Water-street, Liverpool.

The whole of the above directors will retire at the first general meeting of the shareholders.

When new directors and auditors will be nominated and elected by the shareholders.

BANEES—Meests, I. Barned and Co., Lord-street, Liverpool.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—William Peace, £84, F6.58, Haigh, Lancachire,

MANAGER OF THE SMELTING AND REDUCTION WORKS—Mr. Alfred Jenkin.

COLLIENT VIEWER—Issala Booth, £84, Hollinwood, Manchester.

SOLIETTOR—Maskell Peace, £84, Wigan.

SECRETANT—Mr. F. Owen.

OFFICES,—6, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

OFFICES,-6, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL

The objects of the company are to carry on lead and zinc smelting, the reduction auriferous and argentiferous ores, lime burning, and the working of coal, cannel, roustone, and other workings and manufactures having affinity to these operation found expedient and profitable. [A detailed prospects will hereafter appear.]

Applications for shares must be forwarded to the secretary, Mr. F. Owen, 6, Castleet, Lieuwell.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

PARK STREET STATION, ON THE ST. ALBAN'S AND WATFORD RAILWAY PARK STREET STATION, ON THE ST. ALBAN'S AND WATFORD RAILWAY.

MESSRS. PAGE AND CAMERON WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 7th July, 1858, at Ten for Eleveto o'clock punctually, by direction of Messrs. Goodison, Parks, and Brown, who have completed their contract, the KALLWAY PLAN'T used in the construction of the St. Alban's and Watford Railway, comprising 100 EARTH WAGONS, 200 tons of contractors' rails, cast-fron crossings, 4000 temporary sleepers, 2 brick carts, 100 navey barrows, 300 barrow planks, 2 chaff-cutting machines (by Dray and Co.), water cart, 4 sets of cart harness, the erection of a large stable, 6 valuable eart horses, and numerous miscellaneous effects.

May be viewed on the morning of sale, and catalogues had one week previously, at the ims in the neighbouring towns; and of Messrs. Page and Cameron, land agents and surveyors, 64, Old Broad-street, and St. Alban's.

PENQUEAN SLATE QUARRY, NEAR WADEBRIDGE, CORNWALL TENGUEAN SLATE QUARRY, NEAR WADEBRIDGE, CORNWALL.

MR. GUMMOE is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at PENQUEAN SLATE QUARRY, in the parish of St. Broock, in the county of Cornwall, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th days of July next, the following excellent MINING and QUARRYING MATERIALS, with STOCK of ROOPING SLATES
FLOORING, &c.:—One excellent 22 in. BOTARY ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder wall, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th days of July next, the following excellent MINING and QUARRY ING MATERIALS, with STOCK of ROOFING SLATES, FLOORING, &c.:—One excellent 21 in. ROTARY ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, with strong winding cages, and 9 tons boiler complete, with powerful fly-wheel; 1 rotary engine, with 212 in. cylinders, 2 ft. stroke, 4 tons boiler, fly-wheel and cage complete; 17 in. cylinder rotary engine, 16 in. stroke, with shafts, fly-wheel, and boiler, complete; 3 stone planing machines, adapted to plane flooring, &c., 11 ft. long by 5 ft. wide, nearly new; 1 stone circular sawing machine, complete, with east-iron bed; 47 9 ft. 6 in. pumps, 49 ft. 7 in. ditto; 2 ft. ft. plunger bottom, 11 ft. stroke, with cistern, complete; 17 in. doorpiece; 19 ft. 7 in. windbore; 19 ft. 7 in. working-barrel, 11 ft. 6 in. ditto; 1 5 in. plunger bottom, 11 ft. stroke, with cistern, complete; 3 ft. ft. of plunger bottom, 11 ft. stroke, with cistern, complete; 15 ft. 6 in. matching pleces; 16 in. plunger bottom, 11 ft. stroke, with cistern, complete; 17 in. doorpiece; 19 ft. 7 in. working-barrel, 11 ft. 6 in. ditto; 1 5 in. plunger bottom, 11 ft. stroke, with cistern, complete; 3 strone of mile 10 ftms, 34 in. chain, 325 fms. 3½ in. ditto, 35 fms. 3½ in. ditto, 35 fms. 3½ in. ditto; 60 fms. 1½ in. round iron rods; 39 tons of mil iron, 41 lbs. to the yard; e ftons of ditto, 16 lbs. to the yard; eweep rod, with guide wheels and balance wagon, complete; and shieves, 23 ft. ditto, 34 ft. horsewhim ditto; 24 1½ ft. pulleys, 5 2 ft. ditto, 8 1 ft. ditto; bell; horse-whim cage; flat riddle; 3 large landing tables, with frames; railroad and shieves, complete; sincery in the strong stron

moring of different sizes, a large quantity of rough moring of different sizes, and the office furniture.

The machinery and materials are in excellent condition, the greater portion nearly new; and, being about three miles below Wadebridge, on the banks of the River Camel, where there is a good wharf, they can be shipped without any expense in land carriage. Catalogues can be had on application to the auctioneer, at his office, \$8.1 Austell; and further information obtained of Capt. Rickaup, Great Onslow Consols, near Camelford; or of Wilsox Poissyra, Eaq., Colonial-buildings, 36, Dale-street, Liverpool.

The lots being very numerous, it has been found requisite to have two days instead of one, as at first advertised for, the sale commencing each day at Ten o'clock in the foremon precisely; a punctual attendance on each day is particularly requested. The first day's sale will comprise the machinery, pitwork, and from of all descriptions, together with the stores, account-house furniture, and a portion of the timber. On the second day will be sold the remainder of the timber, and the stock of slates of various kinds.

Refreshments will be provided,

Dated Imperial Fire and Life, and National Live Stock Insurance Offices,

St. Austell, June 18, 1858.

SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY, NEAR CHEADLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

MR. ELIJAH JONES WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the MR. ELIJAH JONES WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle, at Six o'clock in the evening of Friday, the 23d July ALL those valuable FREEHOLD FLOTS OF LAND, known as the NEAK and FAR LIGHT WOODFIELDS, together with the OUT-BUILDINGS, and MINERALS under same, in such lots and subject to such conditions as shall be named at the time of sale. This estate, which contains about 14 acres, is pleasantly situated on a gentle slop with a western aspect, near to and adjoining the town of Cheadle. The highway 1 Alton forms one boundary, and another boundary is formed by a stream of excellent water. From the report of a practical mining agent, who has carefully surveyed the land, it believed there are valuable minerals under this estate; and whether viewed as baliding gricultural, or accommodation land, it must be regarded as a desirable property, eliho for investment or occupation.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Heaton, solicitor, or Mr. Keates, Burslem; Mr. Thos. Keates, 112, Bury New-road, Manchester; or the auctioneer, Hanley.

MR. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MR. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mrs. Brown, Turf Hotel, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 29th day of Jane inst., between the hours of Two and Three o'clock in the afternoon, ALL that ROYALTY of the MANORS of MELKRIDGE and HENSHAW, in the country of Northumberland, consisting of the HRONSTONE MINES, the COAL MINES, and the LIMESTONE.

This mineral property is held under Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., for a term of 21 years, renewable for a further term of 21 years, at certain and tentale reats, and with unrestrained power of allemation. It is traversed by the Newcastle and Carlise Railway, and is admirably situated for the erection of blast furnaces, containing within itself an abundant supply of coal, ironstone, and limestone.

The COAL is ascertained by borings to be from 30 to 54 fms. deep, and to be about 2 ft. 3 in. thick. The LIMESTONE is the Mountain Limestone, so well known as the best adapted for smelting ironstone. The IRONSTONE exists both in a nodular state, varying from 36 or 38 per cent., and also in the bed known as the Blackband, the ore of which is of much greater richness, and from the quantity of bitumen contained in it is capable of calcining itself without other fuel.

The property will be sold subject to the rents and terms of the lease, and to an annuity of £20%, alleged to be charged on the royalty till 1st January, 1866.

Further information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Chater, Arnott, and Chater, and Mr. Flemmo, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

### SALE OF COLLIERIES IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

MR. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Inn, Pligrim-street, Newcastic-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July, at One o'clock in the afternoon, all those extrensive and well-known COLLIERIES, with the FARMS attached thereto, situate near Newcastic-upon-Tyne, the property of Messrs. Carr Brothers and Co., in the following lots:—

PARMS attached thereto, situate near Newcastle-upon-tyne, the property of Cart Brothers and Co., in the following lots:—
Lot 1.—All that valuable COLLIERY, known by the name of BURRADON COLLIERY, in the parish of Exaction, with the Westelet and Annesdort ROYALTIES at tached, together with all the COTTAGES, ERECTIONS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and other EFFECTS, belonging to the same. The several unless are held for the following terms of years, viz.—Burradon, for 31 years from 30th December, 1859, with an agree ment from the present proprietor for an extended less of 22 years from the 30th December 1857; Westelet, for 21 years from 12th May, 1851; and Annesford, for 27 years from 1st August, 1852. The total of the royalties comprised in the several leases is about \$100.000 and \$100.0000 and \$100.0

cres.

coal produced from this colliery is of excellent quality, and is known by the arr's Hartley Steam Coal." There is a large amount of shorts to be made u

to these the purchaser will be entitled.

Lor 2.—All that valuable CoLLIERY called SEGHILL, with the SEGHILL NEW HOUSES, SEGHILL MIDDLE and MARE'S CLOSE FARMS attached, situate respectively in the parish of Earsdon, together with all the DWELLING HOUSES, COTTAGES, ERECTIONS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and STOCK belonging thereto, including the CROPS of the farms. The extent of royalty or osal mines comprised in the lease is about 1460 acres, and the azgregate average of the farms is about 786 acres. Also, all those TWO PUBLIC-HOUSES, called the Blake Arms Inn, and Hope and Anchor, with a piece of LAND called Woodfield, containing about 7½ acres, and upon which the principal colley acent's HOUSE is erected, together with a DWELLING HOUSE, now or late occupied by Thomas Hirst, situate respectively in or near the village of Sephill.

HOUSE, now or late occupied by Thomas Hirst, situate respectively in or near the village of Sephill.

All the premises comprised in this lot (with the exception of the Hope and Anchor Inn, which is held from year to year) are held under leases for 19 years, from 13th May, 1854, and there is little doubt of their renewal.

The royalty comprises several valuable seams of coal, especially adapted for house, steam, and manufacturing purposes, and the workings of the coiliery are extensive. The coals are known by the same name as those of Burradon Collery.

Lor 3.—All that well-known and valuable COLLERY, situate near Blyth, called COWPEN COLLERY, and the extensive ROYALTIES attached thereto, together with the HOUSES, ERECTIONS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and STOCK, belonging to the same. The royalties are held under several takings, and the total acreage so held amounts to about 3706 acres, and of this the Newsham royalty, which is intended for a separate winning, and is very valuable, comprises about 1150 acres. Also, all that FAEM called WATTS FARM, attached to the colliery, together with all the STOCK and CROPS o such farm.

nen arm. There is a large amount of shorts to be made up. The coals produced fro ery are a first-class steam coal, and are known under the name of "Cowpen Lor 4.—All that COLLIERY, called HARTLEY COLLIERY, in the parish of Earsdon, with the three FARMS and LAND attached, containing in the whole about 414 acres, together with the HOUSES, COTTAGES, and BULLDINGS, MACHINERY, PLANT, and STOCK belonging thereto, including the CEOPS on the farms, and ENGINE SHOPS and MACHINERY at Section Sluice, but exclusive of the line of railway leading from the main line of the Blyth and Tyne Railway to the Diary House.

The colliery is held under lease, or agreement for lease, from Lord Hastings, for 25 years, from 1st May, 1844, and comprise an acreage of about 3000 acres. One of the farms is held from year to year, and the others are held under lease.

The shorts are estimated at about £13,000.

With the exception of Hartley (which has just been reopened), the whole of the colleries are in full work, with an annual wend, exclusive of flartley, of about 413,000 tons, and the machinery and plant are in excellent order. The vend of Hartley, when in work, is estimated at 90,000 tons, and the machinery and plant are in excellent order. The vend of Hartley, when in work, is estimated at 90,000 tons on the Admiralty list.

is estimated at 90,000 tons.

The whole of the coals have a wide-spread reputation as a first-class steam coal, and Carr's Hartley coal is on the Admiralty list.

The coals from Burndon are shipped at Wall's End, on the Tyne, by means of a private rullway; and those from the other collieries at the Hayhole Dock, on the Tyne, and at the port of Blyth, by means of the Blyth and Tyne Railway, which is contiguous to the several collieries.

the several collection.

The whole of the farms (with the exception of Watt's farm) have been wholly or partially drained, and are in excellent condition.

The certain and other rents are moderate.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale will be ready for delivery after the let July, and further particulars may be had on application to Mesers. Coleman, Tunquand, Young, and Norman, Solicitors, 6, Bank-buildings, London; Mr. Gronge Armantono, solicitor, 60, Dean-street, Newcastle-ppon-Type; Mr. Wh. Armantono, colliery viewer, Wingute Grange, Ferry Hill; or to the anctionser, Blackett-street, Newcastle-upon-Type.

VALUABLE FARMS IN FYLINADALES, NEAR WHITBY, IN THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

AR. JOHN HUGHLL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 7th day of July, it the White Horse and Griffin Hotel, in Whitby, in the county of York, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, either altogether or in lots, ALL those TWO valuable FREEHOLD FIRMS, with the MESSUAGES or DWELLING-HOUSES, and all suitable OUT-BULDINGS thereon, one containing 53 a. 2 m. 1 r., in the occupation of Mrs. Elizabeth Dicksin; and the other containing 53 a. 2 m. 1 r., in the occupation of Mr. John Leadly and partly of Mr. Heary Balley.

The property is situate on the Stowlbrow side of Fylingdates, in the North Riding of the county of York, and commands a splendid view of the whole of that picturesque dale, as well as of Robin Hood's Bay and the German Ocean. The land is of very productive quality, the common rights are valuable, turf for fuel is easily obtained, and sea wreck for manare. The whole estate is fulifor valuable minerals—from ore, freestone, cement stone, jet, &c. The estate is eight nites from Whitby, and twelve from Scarborough. Possession may be had at the usual tues in the ensuing spring.

Further particulars may be obtained and plans of the estate inspected, on application to Mr. W. Dosson, draper, and Mr. Joss Bolton, bullder, Whitby; to Mr. Hugill, auctioneer, Scarborough; or at the offices offices: WALEER and HUNTER, solicitors, Whitby.

#### LONDON WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 9th of August, at Eleven, on the premises, in Two Lots, the extensive PiEEHHOLD PROPERTY, known as the LONDON WORKS, lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Fox and Fenderson, and situate at SMETHWICK, in the parish of Harborne, county of Stafford, adjoining the parish of Birmingham, in the immediate vicinity also of the works of G. F. Muntz, Esq.; Messrs. James Watt and Co.; and the Birmingham Patent Tube Company. It is important to notice that the rates in the parish of Birmingham.

The WORKS occupy a site of 5a. In. 26r. 27v.; they have a frontage of about 455 ft. next Crauford-street, and a frontage of 90 ft. next the private branch of the Birmingham Canal, which communicates with the drand Junction and other canals, and thus affords facility for water carriage direct from the works to the principal cities and towns in England. The Stour Valley Railway rins past the property. The construction of these works has involved an outlay exceeding £90,000; they were established in 1839 by Messrs. Branah and Fox, and have been raised to their present importance by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, under whose practical judgment they have been arranged for carrying on the great undertakings in connection with which the name of that firm has been rendered famous.

The BULLUDINGS are arranged in a singlemular form, and are most substantial erec-

ing on the great undertakings in connection with which the name of that firm has been rendered famous.

The BUILDINGS are arranged in a quadrangular form, and are most substantial erections. The entrance is through a gateway (on either side of which are offices and stores) to a spacious yard, in the centre of which is the boiler-house and lofty chimney. To the left is a carriage building shop, 201 ft. by 103 ft.; an iron store adjoining, 97 ft. by 11 ft. The principal range of buildings include the smiths' shop, 119 ft. by 120 ft.; two anchor smiths' shops and turn-table shop, a fitting slop, 119 ft. by 114 ft., with galleries; a railway wheel shop, the large foundry, 198 ft. by 52 ft.; two moulding shops adjoining, 119 ft. by 64 ft.; core stoves and brast foundry. On the right of the yard are pattern makers' shops and pattern stores, painbers' stores, a chain shop, stabling, ostler's apartments, and other buildings. The supply of water is unlimited, and free of cost. Cosis can be procured for the different purposes at prices ranging from 4s. 6t. to 11s, per ton, and labour is also abundant and moderate. It is proposed to sell the freehold in two lots, giving to each a share of the whart frontage and a distinct carriage entrance from the road. Detailed particulars and plans will shortly be ready, and may be obtained by application to Mr. Charles Clarke, Smethwick, who will show the property; to Mr. Hornshower, architect and surveyor, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; to Messrs. Swift, Wastaff, 11 (1998). The survey of the stable of the surveyor of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

Note .- A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage

TO ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, RAILWAY WHEEL MAKERS. AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS, ANCHOR SMITHS, CHAIN MAKERS, AND OTHERS. LONDON WORKS, SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON WORKS, SMETHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MESSES, FULLER AND HORS EY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monlay, the 4th of August, and following days, at Eleven each day, in lots, at the LONDON WORKS, SMETHWICK, lately occupied by Messes. Fox and Henderson, the valuable MACHINERY and TOOLS, principally by Whitworth, Nasmyth, Fairbairn, Levis, Collier, and other ominent makers, including—
IN THE FITTING SHOP AND GALLERES—Cheven self-acting screw-cutting lathes, 61 to 16½ in. centre: 18 engine-turning lathes, 14 railway-wheel lathes, one very superior double-action ditto; four acts lathes (self-acting), 19 vertical drilling and boring machines, many of them self-acting; three self-acting planing machines, six self-acting screwing machines, universal shaping machine, by Aptraulic machine for putting on railway-wheels, aske-guand shaping machines, the electronic sharing, 120 turned pulles, 54 vice-sand benches, grindstones, a large assortment of steel tools for the various machines, &c.

IN THE WHEEL SHOP.—Five powerful hydraulic presses, one for pressing bridge links, nuts, &c., one for spoke bending, one for deattie's patent wheels, one for pressing axle-guards, and one for expanding tyres, with pumps and genring, worked by steampower; tyre turnaces, anchor forges, smiths forces two 3-tons cranes, one smaller ditto, blast fan, 6 ft. diameter; drilling machines, &c.

xite-guards, and one for expanding tyres, with pumps and gearing, worked by stem-ower; tyre furnaces, anchor forges, smiths' forges, two 3-tons crames, one smaller ditto, last fin, 6 ft. diameter; drilling machines, &c.

IN THE FOUNDRIES—Eight 5-tons crames, each 16 feet sweep, 15 feet high, with acking-out gear, chains and blocks; three 50-cwts, granes (double purchase); one 28-tons raveller, 48 ft. span; a very superior foam mill; £9 ft. or black shatting, benches, one minealing furnace, small cupola, moulding blus, &c.

IN THE TURN-TABLE SHOP.—Two very powerful surfacing lathes, with face-lates 13 ft. and 16 ft. diameter; one facing and boring machine, capable of boring cylin-lers 72 in. diameter; three self-acting facing machines, one superior self-acting radial irilling machine, with 6 ft. radius; one 12½-tons taweller, 38 ft. span.

IN THE ANCHOP SHOPS.—Two Nasingth's 50-cwts, steam-hammers, with Cornish oblers; one tilt hammer, with 16-horse power horizontal steam-engine and boiler; two lowerful Hercules (one to work by steam-power), eight 5-tons and three 3-tons post-ranes, 14 feet to 22 feet in the sweeps; seven scrao and finishing forges, seven ancho-miths' forges with water tuyeres; a chain-proving machine, bed 106 feet long, with sylmanic organises. &c.

hain forges, &c.

IN THE RAIL SHOP.—Two self-acting planning machines, to take in 15 ft. by 4 ft. 1 in.

All R. by 2 ft. 6 in. 1 one drilling machine, sawtugmachine, sharting, vices, benches, &c.

IN THE CARRIAGE-BUILDING SHOP.—Two large and five small eccentric ponching and shearing machines, one powerful lever ditta, set of plate-bending rolls, 12 ft. 4 in.

All Reference of the drilling machines, circular saw bench, thicknessing machine, greaters as when the thicknessing machines.

350 rect or mines, smarters, makers' lattle, &c.

IN THE SMITH'S SHOP.—Fan blast, 5 feet; one small Nasmyth's ham punching machine, one corrogating machine, with dies complete; one Her Ryder's patent forcing machine, five wrought-iron cranes, one small travelle black shafting pullies, &c.

IN THE BOLLER-HOU'SE AND YARD.—Four 23-horse power high-pressures are reversely successful sunching and shearing spachine, capable of punching and processing space of the process o

offers, one very powerful punching and shearing anothine, capable of punching 2½-in, ole in 1½-inch plate; two hydraulic proving machines, 15-ton weighbridge, 20 cwts reighing machine, 5-ton iron post wharf crane, one 10-ton derrick, Henderson's patent 5 feet sweep; two yard travellers, 21 ft. 2 in., and 35 ft. 3 in. span, with double-purchase earing and rails; fittings in pattern makers' shops, pattern stores, paint store, and offices large assortment of wood patterns, the dies for the various sizes of Lieutenant Roger's store, but the various sizes of Lieutenant Roger's store in the pattern of the control of the control patterns.

patent anchors.
FOUNDRY.—Boxes and flasks, ladies, stores of various descriptions, and a large colcetion of other miscellaneous requisites for a first-class engineering establishment.
To be viewed three days prior to the sale. Catalogues may be had at 1s. each, of Mr.
Horsbrower, architect, Waterloo-street, Biraingham; and of Messrs. Fuller and
Horsbrower, Billiter-street, London, E.C.—Note.—Approved bills of three months date will
be taken from purchasers to the amount of £50 and upwards.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY beg to announce that the TRIMSARAN COLLIERIES and IROXWORKS WERE NOT SOLD at the auction on Wednesday last, but may be TREATED FOR BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, or the COLLIERIES and IRONWORKS WILL BE LET for WORKING.

Billiter-street, June 24, 1858.

STOKE CLIMSLAND CONSOLS, CORNWALL.

STOKE CLEMSLAND CONSOLS, CORNWALL.

MR. WILLIAM MONK, Auctioneer, begs to say that the WHOLE
SOLD, BY AUCTION (in about three weeks from this date), of which due notice will
be given, comprising a 24 in. DOUBLE-ACTING, ROTARY, HORIZONTAL, CONDENSING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, with boiler 9 tons, with hauling and pumping genattached, in first-rate condition; two sweep rads, 9 in. square, with brasses, caps, loops,
and pins complete; traviling bob, with gudgeons, hishop's head, saddles, and brasses;
shaft bob, 30 ft. long by 1 ft. 6 in. square, with king post, gudgeons, nose plate, bishop's
head, bridles, brasses, and balance box; fend-off bob, with bearings, brasses, and iron-work
complete; 18 fms. of wood main rod, with strapping plates, boils and burs.

## PLUNGER LIFT. 12 in. H-piece. 12 in. door and doorpiece, with seating and clack complete. 12 in. dat bottom windbore.

18 9 ft. 12 in. pumps.
2 7 ft. 12 in. pumps.
1 3 ft. 12 in. matching.
1 12 in. plunger-pole and case.
1 12 in. stuffing-box and gland.

DRAWING LIFTS. 9 9 ft. 12 in. pumps 8 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.

1 10 ft. 11 in. working.
1 9 ft. 11 in. sinking windbore.
1 11 in. door and doorpiece, with seating and clack complete.

and clack complete.

Shears, 50 ft. bigh, with sheaves, bracses and stays; capstan; 100 fms. 10 in. capstan rope, almost new; 60 fms. of flat machine rope, with coupling and pins complete; strapping-plates and bolts; whim and stays; 10 ft. cage, with oak axis; 80 fms. of whim chain; poppet heads, nullies and slays; 80 fms. of from har and other ladders; quantity of 2 in. and 1½ in. bucket-rols; 8, 11, and 12 in. buckets, prongs and clacks; about 50 fms. of (from 6 to 12 in.) launders and stands; air machine, with xine and wood air piges; a powerful double-purchase crab winch, screw stocks, taps and plates; lot of ½, ½, and ¾ chain; tram iron and saddles, vokes, beville, set-offs, staples and glands, shalt and wince kibbles and water-darrels; shalt roll; large single, double, and treble iron blocks; flat rope and other pulleys and stands, cast-steel borers, a quantity of new round and square roon and steel, loops and chains, mheres and strikts tools, 39 in. smiths beliows and frame, anvil, vice, hand-screw, pick moulds, grindstone and frame; a large quantity of casing, dividing, and other timber and planks; 8 pleeces of balk, 11 ft. long by 13 in. square; several wood sides and roos, doors, doe; carpenters' bench, miners and smiths' classt; beam scales, stand, and weighte; wheel and handbarrows, tailow, oil, greene, and tar; desful and scrap iron, with other good and useful materials. Also, a horse, cart, and cart harness, hackney and side saddles and bridle, and some count-house furniture.

house furniture.

The auctioneer begs to state that the engine is in first-rate order, having sunk the present shaft to the depth of 60 fms., besides hanling the stuff, and the whole of the materials are well worthy of notice.

The mine is near the main road leading from Horsebridge to Stoke Climsland, and the materials may be viewed on application to Copt. Streams, on the mine; or the auctionsers, Abbry, Tavistock.—Bated Abbry, Tavistock, June 17, 1808.

CORNWALL.—PERRAN ST. GEORGE UNITED MINES (within eight miles of Truro), PERRANZABULOE. VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. CORFIELD respectfully announces that he has been favoured with instructions to SUBMIT TO AUCTION, on Monday, the 19th July Instructions to SUBMIT TO AUCTION, on Monday, the 19th July Instructions and the 19th July Instructions to SUBMIT TO AUCTION, on Monday, the 19th July Instructions and 19th July Instructions and 19th July Instructions and 19th ACHINERY.

A Taluable PUMPING ENGINE, 60 in. and 100 in. cylinders combined, 8 ft. stroke, and 10 in. winding ditto, with boiler, about 6 tons.

A 90 in. winding ditto, with boiler, about 6 tons.

A 10 in. crushing ditto, with crusher, complete, and boiler about 6 tons.

A 10 in. crushing ditto, with crusher, complete, and boiler about 6 tons.

A 10 in. crushing ditto, with crusher, complete, and boiler about 6 tons.

A 10 in. crushing ditto, with crusher, complete, and boiler about 6 tons.

A 10 in. winding ditto, with crusher, complete, and boiler about 6 tons.

A 10 in. crushing ditto, with crusher, complete, and boiler about 6 tons.

Many tons of hammered rod plates.

Windbores.

Many tons of hammered rod plates.

Many tons of hammered rod plates.

Many tons of hammered rod plates.

Windbores.

Hand top doorpieces.

Windbores.

Windbores.

Windbores.

Windbores.

Windbores.

Plunger-poles, with stuffing-boxes & glands.

Brass clacks, seats and vaives.

Bucket prongs and caps.

Several prine oak main rods, varying from

+45 to 50 ft. in length.

Barrows, hutches, Jigging frames.

+45 to 50 ft. in length.

A quantity of excellent timber of various dimensions, an excellent perpendicular saw mill, a cast-irous stamps axis for 8 heads, a set of taps and plates, old brass, and many other valuable materials and effects in general use in mines, with all the usual requisites of a smiths' slop.

The auctioneer, in inviting the attention of mine agents, railway contractors, builders, and others, to this important sale of mining materials, can confidently recommend them, as they are of the first description, and were laid in regardless of expense.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery in a few days.

The lots being numerous, the sale will commence at One precisely, and a punctual attendance is earnestly requested. Refreshments at Twelve.

To view, and for descriptive particulars, apply to Capt. PLL, the agent on the mine; and all other information had of the auctioneer, Penryn.

N.B. Approved bills taken in payment, where purchases exceed a certain amount. Dated July 1, 1858.

TO BE SOLD, at the New Inn, Liantrissant, on Monday, the 26th of July, 1858 (unless previously disposed of), for the benefit of the creditors of the late Rev. Javase Cozzas, THREE-FOURTHS of FORCH NEST MOUNTAIN, about 300 acres, containing MINERALS, situated in the parish of Yatrudyvolog, in the county Glamorgan.—Applications to be addressed to the Widow, Yaya-y-Piwm, Liantrissant, Glamorganhie,—April 23, 1858.

HENDRE MINES, NEAR MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.—

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the valuable MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the MINES, consisting of an 80 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING EXGINE, 10 ff. stroke, with four boilers; a 26 in. winding and pumping steam-engine, 2 ft. stroke, with two boilers; a 16 in. winding and pumping steam-engine, 2 ft. stroke, with two boilers; crashing mill, with three rollers, fty-wheel, and cog wheels; 24 in. plunger-poles, and 24 in. pumps, H-pleces, windbores, &c.; 18 in. plunger-poles, cases, &c.; working-barrels, &c.; 19 in. pumps; cast-iron air-plees, &c.; two water-wheels and winding apparatus, wrought-iron rails, chains and ropes, wrought-iron rods, wrought-iron plates for main rods, lathe, pins and nuts, weighing machine, &c.

A printed catalogue may be seen at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet street, London; and applications for further particulars to be made to Mr. C. D. Williamson, Greenfield, Holywell; or to Mr. Edward Roberts, at the mines.

EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS IN SCOTLAND FOR SALE—
There will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, within the faculty Hall, St. George's-place, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the Hith day of July next, 1858, at Two o'clock afternoon, the extensive and valuable IRONWORKS, known formerly as the Nithedale Ironworks, and now as the NEW CUMNOCK IRONWORKS, situated in Ayrshire, and within two miles of the New Cumnock Station of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, with which they are connected by a branch line, and consisting of THREE BLAST FURNACES, lately erected upon the most improved principles; TWO BLOWING ENGINES, condensing and working expansively, with steam cylinders 46 in. diameter, and biowing cylinders 100 in. diameter, 9 ft. stroke, capable of blowing seven furnaces; and the requisite other PLANT and MACHINERT for carrying on the works on a large scale; and with WORKSHOPS, a FOUNDRY, COUNTING HOUSE, &c. The furnaces and all the buildings are erected on fened ground, of which there is about 30 acres. There is an abundant supply of ironstone, coal, and other minerals in the immediate neighbourhood of the works, and it is thought that leases of these could be arranged with the proprietors on favourable terms for a purchaser. The Glasgow and South-Western Railway affords ready and cheap means of transit to the various shipping ports in the Frith of Clyde, as well as to Glasgow on the north, and England on the south. Immediate entry can be given.

For further particulars, apply to the Liquidators of the Western Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; IAMBILTON ROSE, writer in Cumnock, Ayrshire; WALTER MACKNEIE, accountant in Glasgow; JANES ALLAN, writer, Glasgow or the Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; JANES ALLAN, writer, Glasgow; or to BANATTINES and Kirkwoon, vriters, Glasgow, Janes Allas, writer, Glasgow; or to BANATTINES and Kirkwoon, vriters, Glasgow, June 3, 1859.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE UNEXPIRED TERM of LEASE of certain extensive and valuable LEAD MINES, situated between the town of Newtownards and Bangor, in the county of Down, Ireland, and called the NEWTOWNARDS MINES; together with the MACHINERY, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, STORES, and MATERIALS, thereto belonging; including FIVE STEAM, ENGINES, EXCELLENT CRUSHING MILLS, and every requisite convenience for carrying on an extensive business. These mines have already yielded in profits £85,000 and upwards, and are still working at a profit. It is now requisite to open out new ground, of which there is a large extent unexplored; from the nature of the Deed of Association, the directors are unable to make calls upon the shareholders, and it has been determined to dispose of the mine.

The LEASE, which comprises the whole townland of White Spots, is held for the life of a healthy young man, 19 years of age, together with an unexpired term of six years from the list November last. The works are conveniently situated within a few miles from the port of Bangor, where the mining company have a store.

A few spirited adventurers, willing to emburk a moderate capital, will find this a most favourable opportunity, offering fair and reasonable prospects of success.

Terms and particulars may be known upon application to W. Beckwirth, Esq., Douglas,—April 7, 1885.

TEO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the valuable and

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the valuable and important PROPERTY known as the AMMAN IRONWORKS, and the FREE-OLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, LAND, COLLIERIES, and MINERAL FIELD ANTHEACTIFE COAL and IRON MINE, nearly 1000 acres in extent, situate at Bryn mman, in the parish of Lianguick, Glamorganshire, and the parishes of Liandillo and long-dock. Carmarthership.

of ANTHRACITE COAL has a superior of the parishes of Linutilio and Amman, in the parish of Linutilio and Linugadock, Carmarthenshire.

The AMMAN IRON WORKS are in the Lianelly Valley, in immediate contiguity with the Lianelly Railway, which communicates with the South Wales Railway, and with the Port of Lianelly. They comprise TWO HOT-BLAST FURNACES, a blast engine of 60-horse power, four hot-blast stoves, refinery, water-wheel, hammer, mine klins, coking ovens, weighing machines, carpenters's, smiths', and pattern shops, double offices, coking ovens, weighing machines, carpenters's, smiths', and pattern shops, double offices, coking ovens, weighing machines, carpenters's, smiths', and pattern shops, double offices, coking ovens, weighing machines, carpenters's, smiths', and pattern shops, double offices, coking ovens, weighing machines, carpenters's, smiths', and pattern shops, double offices, coking ovens, weighing machines, carpenters's, smiths', and pattern shops, double offices, coking ovens, weighing machines, and for all descriptions of castings in which great strength is described.

the manufacture of tin-plates, and for all descriptions of castings in which great strength is desired.

The PROPERTY on which the Amman Ironworks stand consists of very RICH FIELDS of ANTHEACITE COAL and IRON MINE, nearly 1900 acres in extent, the whole of which has been proved. A considerable part of the property (including both the surface and the minerals) is freehold, and the remainder is held by leases very favourable to the propertor of the works. There are upon the property an excellent manager's residence, numerous workmen's houses, and other buildings.

The COAL is of the best quality, and such as is being now largely shipped for stem and malting purposes; and the BRON MINE is of the richest quality of the district. With reference to the extent of the property, and the abundance of the minerals, portions of the mineral fields might readily be worked or let as distinct collieries, without affecting the supply of minerals to the furnoces.

The openings of the minerals have been so made as that the greaterpart of the mineral field may be worked for many years to come without any considerable outlay. The property offers peculiar advantages as a sit for rolling mills, or other additional works. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. Thomas 8. Struck, Swansen; and from Messrs. Rowland and Hacos, 31, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO LET, the COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, under lands in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY, SOUTH WALES, belonging to Lieut. Colonel S. Cowell Stepney, consisting of SEVENTEEN SEAMS OF COAL, varying in thickness from 2 to 9 ft., numerous SEAMS of IRONSTONE, with ONE SEAM of BLACKBAND, about 16 in. thick.

The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property, and lends to the South Wales Railway, as well as to the ports of Kidwelly and Pembrey; the latter port being about eight miles distant, and having a flonting dock capable of accommodating vessels of 500 tons and upwards.—For further particulars and to treat, apply to Charles Berkeley, solicitor, 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to William Rosser, Esq., mining engineer, Llanelly, South Wales.

MINERAL FIELD IN AYRSHIRE.—TO BE LET.

The WHOLE of the SEAMS OF COAL, IRONSTONE, LIMESTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, in and under that part of the Marquis of Alisa's catates which is situated in the parish of Coylon, Ayrthire, comprehending the Farms of Whitehild of Martnaham, Jellieston, Bowmanston, Raithbill, Sandhill, Bargennoch, Overton, Newparks, Eogside, &c., and extending in all to about 2000 acres imprisal measure.

The ironstone is of the blackband sort, and a pit about 10 fins. deep has recently been put down to it in Whitchill of Martnaham, which shows the stratum to be upwards of 24 in. thick, and of good quality.

It is supposed that there is also coal in some parts of the lands, although its existence has not yet been proved by boring; and it is known that limestone and fire-clay are the found there.

The inheral field lies five miles castward of the town of Ayr, adjoining the line of the Ayr and Dalmellington Railway. It is, therefore, well situated as regards an outlet to the existing ironworks in the county; or for the erection of farmaces on the spoi, should coal be found in sufficient abundance, either within itself or in the neighbouring properties, for smalling the ironstone.

the cases.

Coal be found in sufficient abundance, either within issue or in the surgered upon, and ties, for smelling the fronstone.

The duration of the lease to be for such period of years as may be agreed upon, and the fixed rent and lordship on ironstone to be stated separately from the fixed rent and iordship on coal, ilmestone, and fire-clay, &c.

WILLIAM HART, residing at Tunnoch-park, near Dalrymple, will point out the lands in which the inherals are to be let; and written offers for a lease will be received by Meesrs. HUNTER, BLAIR, and COWAN, W.S., Edinburgh; Mr. THOMAS DYEES, Mayboic, factor on the estates; or Mr. NEL ROSSOC, civil and mining engineer, 180, west George-atreet, Glasgow, till Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1868. Intending offerer may see specimens of the ironstone, and obtain other information, at Mr. Rossoc's effice.

SPI TO MINE

VALUABLE COAL FIELD IN THE COUNTY OF AYR, IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAYBOLE AND GIRVAN RAILWAY.—
IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAYBOLE AND GIRVAN RAILWAY.—
IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAYBOLE AND GIRVAN RAILWAY.—
IN GONE OF THE MAYBOLE AND GIRVAN RAILWAY.—
IN GONE OF THE MAYBOLE AND GIRVAN RAILWAY.—
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BEGAD AND NARROW GAUGHE COAL AND HONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIBE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY.

injorisant parts of country of Ayr, which, consisting of various seams, is conseasant along parish of Bailly, and country of the seams being about 35 ft., of which one seam alone grains of Bailly, and the same when a proper of the seams being about 35 ft., of which one seam alone grains and it has recently been explored in new localities with great success, so as to time, and it has recently been explored in new localities with great success, so as to time, and it has recently been explored in new localities with great success, so as to time, and it has recently been explored in the success. The Maybole and Girvan Railway passes through it, within less than 100 yards of the first which it might be most judicious to make an extensive and effective colliery fitting a scoilent, especially as a gas and steam coal, and it is to be expected that a large caper trade may be established as soon as the railway, now making, is completed. An experiment with the railway company has been made to convey the coals from any part of the estate to the ship's side, at a moderate and fixed rate.

The coal field of the Valley of the Girvan, of which this forms a part, is the most gathern on the west coast of Scotland, and, consequently, the nearest to all the sea ports gathern on the west coast of Scotland, and, consequently, the nearest to all the sea ports gathern on the west coast of Scotland, and, consequently, the nearest to all the sea ports gathern on the west coast of Scotland, and, consequently, the nearest to all the sea ports gathern on the west coast of Scotland, and, consequently, the nearest to all the sea ports gathern on the west coast of Scotland, and, consequently, the nearest to all the sea ports gathern on the west coast of Scotland, and, consequently, the nearest to all the sea ports gathern on the west coast of Scotland, and, consequently, the nearest to all the sea ports gathern on the west coast of Scotland, and, consequently, the nearest to all the sea ports and the scotland of the search seame of the search

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, the COMMODIOUS FREEHOLD, CURRENT-GOING, MANUFACTURING PREMISES, situated at OUSEBURN, with good QUAY, and CRANES thereon, having good water access to the River Tyne, and word as a FOUNDRY, FORGES, BOILER BUILDING, FITTING, SMITHING, and MODEL SHOPS, with or without the whole or some portion of the engineering models, and tools therein contained, consisting of THREE INDEPENDENT FORT-ABLE STEAM-ENGINES, on iron frames; two forge hammers, furnaces, and large Abears; thirteen lathes, of various dimensions; boring mills; with sundry bars, planing, shaping, screwing, drilling, plate-bending, punching, and other machines; anvis, vices, stocks, taps (Whitworth's), dies, &c., in good working order; wagon, carts, bogies, &c. Accommodation for timber yard, saw mills, bone and artificial manure, or trades requiring space, convenient to the town and shipping, where a dock may be expected; and contiguous to Mr. Walters' projected improvement. Immediate possession can be given. For further particulars, enquire at the iron and nail warehouse of Messrs. RAYNE and BERK, Stoney Hill, Broard Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

N.B. The goodwill of the business will go to the purchaser or tenant.

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A HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 16 in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke, with fly-wheel, and al

A HIGH-PRESSURE the grains for an incline plane.

A LOW-PRESSURE ENGINE, 30 in. diam. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, with parallel model of the control of the cont on, beam, and metallic piston, &c.

A well got up NEW PATENT SELF-ACTING BRICK MAKING MACHINE, with
aving, complete, and TWO PRESSING MACHINES in connection with it, made by

earing, complete, and TWO PRESSING MACHINES in connection with it, made by jaryon, London.

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Several tons of OLD CHAIN, and other useful materials for collieries and ironworks. For further particulars, apply to the Manager, at the Works.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—ANTHRACITE COAL, MINERAL, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

OTHER PROPERTY.

TO CAPITALISTS, IRONMASTERS, AND OTHERS.—A valuable FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, of ample maguitude, centrally situated in South Wales for railway transit and shipment, containing ANTHRACITE OF STEAM COAL, BLACKBAND IRON ORE, IRONSTONE, FIRE and OTHER CLAYS, PAVING, BUILDING, GRIND-ING, FLAGS, SILLS, and OTHER STONE, with adequate water-power and timber. The PROPRIETOR is prepared to DISPOSE OF ONE UNDIVIDED SIXTH PART, or SHARE, upon most advantageous terms to a purchaser, but with the avowed view of his joining him in working the same, which might be done at a comparatively trifling expense. None but principals will be treated with, this announcement being strictly genuine.—Apply, pre-paid, with real name and address, to "C. V.," Post-office, Gioucoster. X.B. The minerals have been proved by levels and otherwise.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—
FOR SALE, ONE 80-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, with four boilers about 45 tons, balance-bob, first piece of rod, &c.
ONE 33-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, equal beam, with a boiler about 9 tons, nearly new, balance-bob, first piece of rod, &c. A PUMPING ENGINE, on Simés patent combined principle, 22 and 40-in. cylinders, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, first piece of rod, &c. The above are all within four miles of a port.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS FIELD, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

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TWO of 30-horse power, 20 in. cylinders, 3 ft. atroke, equilibrium slide piston valves.
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ONE of 50-horse power, 17 in. cylinder, 3 ft. atroke, equilibrium piston valves.
SEVERAL of 12 in. cylinders, 3 and 2 ft. stroke.
SEVERAL of 12 in. cylinders, 3 and 2 ft. stroke.
Beidde these, they have TWENTY to THIRTY others ready for putting together, all the engines are fitted with wrought-iron shafts and cross-heads. By confining themselves to this particular class of engines, the use of their first-class tools, and the manufacturing of their engines in sets of some half-dozen of each size, thereby reducing to a milimium the time lost in altering the machines to take in the different work, the proprietors are enabled to offer a first-class article at a really low figure.
Applicants will please to state for what purpose the engine is required, and whether wanted with or without governors, polished or black; but a personal inspection is earnesly requested.

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For durability, these rails have never been surpassed. They wear out several sets of ordinary rails, and do not laminate.

Full information, and terms for use of patent right, can be obtained of Mesers. CONNEL and Hore, 3, Princes-street, Westminster; and of Mr. S. TRONNTON, Bradiord-street, Birningham. Mr. Thounton also receives orders for Mr. Monnies Strikling's Patent Iron.

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TO CONTINENTAL AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, AND CAPITALISTS.

POBERT MUSHET, of COLLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
having INVENTED and PERFECTEL, on the scale of manufacture, SEVERAL
METHODS for the PRODUCTION of the BEST CAST-STEEL, at a cost far lower than
has heretofer been accomplished, and from such materials as are cheap, abundant, and
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FOR SALE, upon terms hereafter to be arranged with such parties as may be disposed
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1. The MANUFACTURE of CAST-STEEL direct from the ORE, at a prime cost of
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4. The MANUFACTURE of CAST-STEEL from PIG-IRON and IRON ORE, so as o ensure the production of good cast-steel from coke pig-iron of average quality, and irst-rate cast-steel from charcoal pig-iron, at one melting, and without injury to the neithing-pots, for £10 to £15 per ton.
Parties who may be disposed to treat for any of these inventions, and who agree upon he terms which may be proposed, will also, if they require it, be taught and fully intracted in the routine for producing cast-steel upon the scale of manufacture,—namely, the construction of the furnaces, pot mixtures, method of making the pots, managing them, &c., heating and drawing out of the ingots, &c.; and they may have their own workmen fully instructed in such routine.
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Parties desiring proofs may bring their own materials to be melted into steel, in orde o be convinced that the advertiser has advanced nothing but what he can carry out to be fulled extent.

N.B. The processes here offered are wholly independent of those submitted to the Ebbw Vaie Iron Company by the advertiser.

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SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND JESSOP, HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS BOILER-PLATE METAL, combining the strength and durability of steel with the maleability of copper; warranted to bear double the pressure of the best boiler-plate iron; RIVETS, ANGLES, and STAYS of the same material. Also, RUSSELL and HOWELL'S PATENT CAST-STEEL TUBES, for multitubular boilers, shafting, railway axies, &c.

Application to be made to Shortridge, Howell, and Jessop, Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; and Messys. Harvey and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

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1200 Brightside and Fre 100 Brynford Hall (les	ggatt Grove, Derbyshire d), Flintshire	. 3 0 0	50 5	14 3	00 3 00-	-April 30, 1856. -Auty 31, 1856.	45
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256 Condurrow (copper	r), Lamerton r, tin), Camborne [S.E.] England	. 20 0 0	15 12½ 65 60 27 2	70 85	00 0 80	Dec. 2, 1857. June 10, 1857. Half-yearly.	100
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4076 Devon and Cornwa	lver-lead), Durham all (copper) als (cop.), Tavistock* [S.E.].	. 4 6 3	13½ 15 480 480	3 0	76 0 26-	-June 25, 1857. -April 20, 1858. -May 21, 1858.	86
672 Ding Dong (tin), C 179 Dolcoath (copper, t	in), Camborne*	33 15 0	16 1 270 270	280 960	76 1100	-March 2, 1857. -June 14, 1858.	120
300 East Daren (lead),	copper), Calstock	32 0 0	11/2 13/	120 45	36 0 20-	-Sept. 11, 1857. -June 11, 1858.	120
128 East Pool (tin, cop	pper), Falmouth per), Pool, Iliogan• ret (tin, copper)	24 5 0	175 17 5 3	5 297 1	0 0 2 10 0	—Jan. 25, 1858. — Рев. 22, 1858. —Jan. 11, 1854.	120
5700 Exmouth (silver-)	ead), Christow pany (lead), Derbyshire	. 4 14 0	8 8	31	50 0 26-	-April 27, 1858. -May 4, 1858.	16
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243 Grambier and St. 6000 Great South Tolgu	Aubyn (copper)s [S.E.]	. 109 10 0	115112 1 15 1416	15% 10	00 3 00- 66 0 50-	-May 4, 1858. -June 17, 1858.	100
119 Great Work (tin),	(tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.] Germoe near Liskeard		134 137	0 221 1	00 7 10 0		4 3
6000 Hingston Down Co 2000 Holyford (copper).	msols (copper), Caistock near Tipperary	. 3 10 0	8 8 8 514 514 814 814	5% 21	60 0 26	-June 11, 1858. -Nov. 25, 1856. -Jan. 28, 1857.	1
2560 Isle of Man, Limit	ed (lead)†	. 25 0 0	42 4	2 58	83 1110	-June 22, 1858.	1.
20 Laxey Mining Con	npany, Isle of Man	100 0 0	138 330	0001420	0 0 50 0 0	March 10, 1851. June 30, 1857.	6 6
5000 Lewis Mines (tin, 400 Lisburne (lead), C	a), St. Just copper), St. Erthardiganshire, Wales*	. 2 10 0 6 1 11 . 18 15 0	115 110 2 2 2 120 12	14 01	00 0 10 0	—May 18, 1858. —Dec. 20, 1855. —June 1, 1858.	6
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5000 Nanteos and Penri	of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) hiw, Limited (£2½ shares)	1 17 6	17% 15	0	16 0 16	-July 1, 1858. -April 90, 1855.	9
470 Newtonards Minis	estmoreland	50 0 0	35 55	78 54	00 1 00	May 21, 1856. May 1, 1858. Dec. 26, 1854.	6
700 North Roskear (co	pper), Camborne et (cop., tin), Illogan* [S.E.].	12 0 0	24 18 10½ 10 1	20 750	00 4 00	-Sept. 26, 1853. -Feb. 24, 1858.	10
500 Peak United (lead	er), St. Blazey [S.E.]	7 15 0	21/2 18	19 31 1	40 0100	-March 2, 1858. April 12, 1856.	1
200 Phænix (copper, t 1000 Polberro (tin), St. 1772 ditto dit	in), Linkinghorne Agnes (Preferential) to (Old and ditto)	15 0 0	5 5	0 269 1	19 1 03	-July 11, 1857.	25
560 Providence Mines	(tin), Uny Lelant†	20 13 2	621/2 55				1 4
512 Rosewarne United	(copper, tin), Gwinear* Company, Limited	12 0 0	20 2	20 32	10 0 1 10 0	-Oct. 21, 1857. -June 8, 1857. -Feb. 4, 1858.	1
2000 Sortridge Consols	(cup.), Whitchurch [S.E.] pper), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	0 6 0	13/8 13/8 400 395	11/2 01		-July 27, 1857.	12
128 South Crinnis (cop 512 South Tolgus (cop	per), St. Austeil per), Redruth, Cornwall	19 0 0	285 ·· 67½	70 75	00 20 00	-June 18, 1855. -May 30, 1858.	1
1024 Spearne Consols (	in), St. Just, Cornwall per), St. Just	3 12 0	136 13	6 8	50 1 00	-Dec. 10, 1853.	12
970 St. Aubyn and Gr 0000 St. Day United (t	ylls (cop., tin), Breage in and copper)	6 8 4	12 1	16 0	36 0 10	-April 1, 1852. -Feb. 23, 1858.	ii
9600 Tamar Consols (si	in), St. Ives	16 0 0	1 3	27 916	136. 9 26	-May 18, 1858. -Feb. 7, 1856.	15
572 Trelyon Consols (	in), Pool, Illogan [S.E.] in), St. Ives), Gwennap, Cornwall	11 10 0	9/4 9	% i	136 0 100	— Feb. 18, 1858. — Feb. 21, 1854. — June 4, 1855.	14
120 Trethellan (copper 4000 Tretoil (copper, ti	r), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0		654677 1 15403 1	36 2 10 0	-April 29, 1851. -July 8, 1856.	1
4096 Treweatha (silver 100 Trumpet Consols	tin), near Heiston	95 0 0	10 10	% 1	120 0 30	-April 2, 1857. -Dec. 20, 1854.	10
	pper), Gwennap [S.E.]d), Carmarthen [S.E.]			00 61		-Feb. 12, 1856. -March 12, 1858.	1
6000 West Basset (copp	(tin), Wendroner), Illogan* [S.E.]	23 7 8	321/4 321/4	35 2 25 13	70 0 90	—Sept. 22, 1857. —May 26, 1858.	1
256 West Caradon (co 256 West Damsel (co	pper), Liskeard [S.E.] per), Gwennap ois (tin and copper)	10 7 0	115	99	00 9 00	May 26, 1858. July 20, 1857. March 5, 1858.	1
1024 West Providence 400 West Wheal Setor	(tin), St. Erth†	2 11 7	3	8 23	1 9 0 10 0	-April 8, 1857. - June 15, 1858.	1 5
1228 Wheal Arthur (co 240 Wheal Bal (tin),	pper), Caistockst. Just	9 5 0	18 4%	18 2	1000100	-Oct. 25, 1855. -May 11, 1858.	13
256 Wheat Buller (co 1024 Wheat Charlotte.	St. Just pper), Illogan* [S.E.] pper), Redruth* [S.E.] Perranuthnoe	5 2 6 5 0 0 5 3 4	250 240	250 877	10 0 6 0 0 10 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0	-May 18, 1858.	
250 Wheal Clifford (c 4096 Wheal Edward (c	opper), Gwennap opper), Calstock [S.E.]	5 10 0	5 436	260 42	50 0 50	Oct. 26, 1857. March 30, 1858.	1
128 Wheal Friendship	(copper), Bodinin	50 0 0	80	802385	10 0 10 0 0	—Jan. 14, 1856. —Feb. 11, 1858.	1
512 Wheal Jane (silv	pper, tin), Breage er-lead), Kea ), St. Agnes	3 10 0		16 8	10 0 1 10 6	—Feb. 24, 1857. —Oct. 16, 1857. —March 24, 1857.	
1024 Wheal Kitty (tin 430 Wheal Lovel (tin	), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	1 7 2	18	10 6	00 1 0	Sept. 17, 1857. Sept. 5, 1856.	1.
448 Wheal Margaret	(lead), Menheniott [S.E.]	19 15 0	45 455	46 87 46 35	10 0 2 10 0 17 6 2 5 0	—May 23, 1858. —June 8, 1858.	1
240 Wheal Reeth (tin	Just, Cornwall	39 10 0	27 2	71/2 40	10 0 3 0 0	0—Aug. 2, 1857. 0—Aug. 23, 1852. 0—Oct. 12, 1857.	1
1024 Wheal Tremayne	(tin, copper), Gwinear	11 9 6	25 25)	2 32	26 0 7	—April 26, 1858. 6—Jan. 11, 1854.	1
	, Wicklow	5 0 0	44 278	3% 2 44 28	12 6 0 2 6 15 6 1 10 6	6—Bec. 22, 1857. 0—Jan. 14, 1858.	
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1204 Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer 11 0 0 7 7 7	4 10000 River Tamar Copper [L.] 0 50 3 4					
916 Cargoll (silver lead), Newlyn 12 7 3 10 8	4096 Rosewarne Consols (copper) 1 18 0 478 21/2					
2580 Carmarthen United (lead)[L.] 2 10 0 4 4 4370 Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan 0 13 0 %	1 024 Rosewarne & Heriand United 2 10 0 51/2 4/4					
7900 Carrack Dews United, St. Ives 2 2 6	15000 Ruardean Colliery [L.] 0 5 0 1 6 6000 Severn Mines (lead) [L.] 1 6 6 2 3					
6400 Carvath United, St. Austell . 2 17 6 2 2	4000 Sithney Wheal Buller (tin) 4 7 0 7 28 3					
10000 Carway & Duffrn (coal) [L.] 2 10 0 5 5 6400 Castell (lead & blende), Card. 0 11 6 5 5	200 Shropshire Blackwood [L.] 5 0 0 4					
8762 Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead) 0 12 6	1300 South Bog (ld.), Shrop. [L.] 5 12 6					
32 Cheesewring Granite300 0 0	6000 So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S. E.] 2 9 0					
2000 Ciara (silver-lend) [L.] 2 10 6 214 2 2	6144 S. Condurrow (fin, cp.) Camb. 0 11 6 136 114 1 15 114 1 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
1024 Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.) 24 66 6 51, 8000 Clowance Wood (cp.) Crowan 0 10 0 34	6 6000 South Crowndale (copper) 12 13					
3400 Coed Mawr Pool (lend) [L.] 5 0 0 — 12000 College Mines (lend), Ireland 0 5 0 36 3	6000 South Cuddra (cop.), St. Aust. 0 16 0 1					
2450 Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan 16 10 9 31/4 23/4	14 256 South Garras, Kenwyn 26 0 0 70 ' 2					
256 Copper Hill (copper), Redruth 48 0 0 160 155 12000 Cornwall Great Con. (ld., &c.) 2 0 0 —	2000 South Heriand and Relistian. 1 0 0 2					
12000 Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	6000 So. Hingston (tin), Calstock. 0 2 0					
40 Cwmdyle (copper) [L.] 50 00	512 South Penhaldarva (tin) 3 0 0 4					
6000 Cwm Schon (lead), Limited . 2 6 6 11/4 1	16 1024 So. Providence (tin), Sithney. 3 70 5					
21000 Dale, North Staffordshire [L.] 1 0 0 3	1105 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 1 18 10. 434 1024 S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes 5 18 4 4					
1000 Daren (sillead), Cardigansh. 6 0 0 41/2 41/2	5 400 So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb. 9 00 14 25 6000 So. Wh. Wrey (lead), St. Ive 0 16 14 15					
4000 Devon Burra Burra (copper) 5 5 0 3 3	4000 Snow Brook, Plynlim. [L.] 2 0 0					
4566 Devon Wheal Buller (copper) 1 18 6 % %	60 Staffordshire Iron Ore [L.] 100 0 0 1%					
6000 Devon Wh. Union (cp.) Tavis. 1 0 0 5 5 4315 Duke of Cornwall, Lost withiel 5 9 4 334	1000 Stoney Way [L.]					
2000 Dyfugwm (lead), Wales 12 6 6 12	6000 Sunny Side (id.,iron), Durham 1 0 0 2					
4096 East Aifred Consols (copper) 1 19 4 1% 1%	134 5000 Tallesin (silver-lead) [L.] 5 0 0 " 3					
512 East Basset (copper), Redruth 29 10 0 921/2 921/2	95 2554 Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis. 5 14 6 134 1					
1024 East Buller (copper), Rudruth 13 0 0 2 15 6000 East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth 0 19 0 4	2 6400 Tees Side (Id.), Cumberland 1 11 6 12 14 1000 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 14 14					
6144 East Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer 2 2 6 13,	3 4000 Tracton Silver-Lead [L.] . 1 0 0 1					
4096 East Gonamena (copper) 0 1 3	1024 Trebarvah (cop.), Perranuth. 9 8 4 . 114 . 15 2 5000 Treburgett, Crowan [L.] 5 0 0 . 5					
5000 East Hender (copper), Crowan 0 12 0 36 36	2048 Trehane (silld.), Menheniot. 0 15 0 36 36					
6000 East Kitt Hill (tin), Calstock 0 15 0 136 138 138 4096 East Providence (tin), Uny Lei 0 9 0 1 1 1	5000 Treloweth (cop.), St. Erth 4 8 6 5					
5000 E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin. 1 13 6 34	2000 Trescliyn (tin, cop.), Altarnun 1 2 6 — 1 2048 Trevelyan (tin,cp.), St. Hilary 7 10 0 5 5					
256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 47 0 0 60 60	65   5600 Trevenen and Tremenheere 3 15 0 1 1 3000 Tremoor Consols, St. Austell. 0 10 0 1					
119 E. Wheal Agar (cop.), Illogan 67 0 0 10 1	6000 Trevone Consols, Padstow 8 2 0 34 1					
6000 E. Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea 2 0 0 1 4 1 2048 E. Wheal George, (cp.) Devon. 4 6 0 2 2 2	1924 Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall. 10 0 0 10 10 1 6400 Trewane United (silver-lead) 1 5 0 1 1 11					
10000 East Wheal Robert (copper) . 0 7 6	6400 Tyne Head (silver-lead) [L.]. 0 50 1/4 1/5 4000 Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Car. 5 15 0 3/4 1/5					
1020 Esgair Liee [L.]	1 6000 Virtuous Lady & Wh. Bedford 0 13 6 1 1 1 1 1 5085 United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav. 1 0 0					
5000 Frank Mills (lead), Devon 3 8 6 31/4 31/4	4 200 Waenias (lead), Denbigh 7 10 0 25 25					
5000 Fee Donald (lead)	7. 1024 W. Alfred (cop.), Philiack 34 17 4 95 95 95					
4000 Gawton (copper), Tavistock . 3 11 6	2000 West Crinnis & Regent United 4 7 6 4 4 1 1080 West Cupid (tin), Redruth 2 5 0 316 314 2					
6000 Gerriant(slate)Beddgeiert[L.] 0 8 0 8s 8s 1024 Gilmar (tin), St. Erth 6 16 6 ¾	4000 West Dolcoath (copper) [L.] 1 0 0 1 1 6000 West Grenville (cop.), Camb. 0 10 0 1 5s.					
12000 Great Caradon and Slade [L.] 1 00	25000 West Par Con. (cp.) St. Biazey 1 5 0					
6000 Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell 1 0 0 1% 1	1024 West Rosewarne United(cop.) 8 00 134 14					
4000 Gt. Dowgas (tin, &c.) St. Aust. 5 10 0 3 1/2 3 6000 Gt. E. Tamar (ld.), Becrierris —	4 256 West Sharp Tor (cop.) Hillaton 43 0 0 30 36 36 6000 West Snail Beach (lead) 1 0 0 1 1 14					
15000 Great Hewas United, (tin) 1 19 0 1 1 12000 Great Northern [L.] 1 0 0	1056 West Stray Park (cop.), Camb. 2 15 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 1024 W. Ting Tang (cop.), Gwennap 0 5 0 1					
11742 Great Onslow Con., Camelford 1 0 0 1	5120 West Tolvadden (cop., tin) 0 4 0 2 2 24 5 512 West Wheni Frances, Illogan 43 10 0 14 10 124					
12000 Great Sortridge, Whitchurch 0 6 6 — 6000 Gt. Tamar (silld.) Beeraiston ¼ ¼	10000 West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.). 2 10 6 1/4 1/2 3/6 2560 W. Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lei. 1 0 0 1/4 1/4 1/4					
14000 Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun 1 0 6 1 1	500 W. Wh. Towan (tin), Redrith 40 0 0					
5120 Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.] 11 14 11 5% 6	14 6000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan 1 16 0 3 4					
5120 Great Wheal Baddern (tin) 3 10 6 1 3 6000 Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. & tin).Ken. 7 0 0 5	1 6000 Wh. Amery (i. &c.), Christow 0 5 0 % % 1024 Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear 2 2 8 % %					
1024 Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage. 27 13 10. 7 6						
5634 Gwydyr Park Con., Lianrwst U . 3 78	512 Wheai Clinton (lead) 12 0 0 15					
8192 Hawkmoor(tin,cop.)Calstock 1 18 0 1 3	1 1024 Wheai Constance (silver-lead) 5 12 6 5 5 6					
100 Herward United (lead) Flint 66 0 0 5 5000 Holmbush (ld.,cp.)Callington 4 14 0 11/2 11/4	5120 Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth 3 6 0 3½ 3½ 1½ 6000 Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitch.					
360 Hopton Wood Stone [L.] 50 0 0 — 6000 Huckworthy Bridge (cop.) 0 5 6 34 36	1024 Wheai Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes 5 7 0 2½ 2½ 1000 Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian 2 0 0 10 10 11					
4096 Huntingdon (tin)	4000 Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfistleigh 0 17 6 7 7 7% 12000 Wh. Emma Exten (cop.) Buck 0 1 6					
2048 Keneggy, (cop., &c.) Brenge. 1 4 7 2	1070 Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron . 17 3 6 10					
6500 Kinnerton (lead), Salop 1 3 0 1% 1	720 Wheal Franco, near Tavistock 20 10 0 6 6					
6000 Lady Bertha (cop.) [8.E.] 1 10 1 3 2500 Lady Eliza (lend) [L.] 1 86 3	1 512 Wheal Fursden (tin), Sithney 2 0 0 2½ 2½ 1536 Wheal Gill (cop.), Liskeard 18 0 0 ½ ½					
1024 Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 14 16 3 4 3 4 16 1024 Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant 28 0 0 1 1/2 17	414 4000 Wheal Glynn (id.), Bodmin. 2 9 0 2 24 2 6000 Wheal Grenville (lend) 4 18 0 134134 14					
4474 Lambest Consols (silver-lend) 0 4 06s. 6d 6s						
12000 Llandudno (copper), N. Wales 1 10 0 1 4	1   6000 Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead)[L.] 1 00					
	114   6000 Wheal Lopes (copper), Devon. 0 16 0 1					
1000 Lostwithiel (lend & copper) 0 7 6 — 5000 Loughten (slate), Tippe. [L.] 1 15 6 1½ 1	4800 Wh. Ludcott (lead), St. Ive. 2 10 8 1½1½ 1½ 124 Wheal Margery (tin & cop.) 12 1 0 12½ 12½					
4096 Maidstone (lend), Salop 1 10 0 14 12000 Maria Cons. (silver-lend [L.] 1 0 0 1	5120 Wheni Marshail, St. Cleer 1 2 0 1 1 6000 Wh. Mary Emma(tin)Lydford 0 4 0 6s 6s.					
1024 Mili Pool (tin,cop.) St. Hilary 13 16 6 5	5 3000 Wh. Maudiin (cop.) Lanivery 3 0 0 1% 1%					
7500 Mixon Grent Con. (cop.), Leek 1 19 2 1 !	4 1 128 Wheal Pohnear, St. Austell 32 10 0 35 35					
16000 Mold (lead), Flintshire [L.] . 0 12 0 %	34 3900 Wheal Pollard (copper) 0 15 8 34 .					
128 Mulberry Hill (tin), Lanivet 2 0 0 34 34	% 10000 Wheal Samson (lead, &c.) 1 0 0 1					
64 Nant-ar-Nelle, Llandovery 31 0 0 5 3000 Nant-y-Car, Bhayader [L.]. 2 13 4 23421/	5 6000 Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan 2 7 6 2 2					
320 Nent Force (lead), Aiston 1 0 0 1/2 1/2	34 4000 Wheal Treeby (tin), Plympton 0 2 6					
2400 New Machno Slate & Slab Co. 10 0 0 9	6000 Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth 1 9 6 3 3					
8000 New Treleigh Cons., Redruth 0 10 0 34	34 3102 Wh. Unity(cop., tin), Gwinear 9 9 0 3 3 1924 Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redr. 26 14 6 5 44 5					
1024 North Bullet (cop.), Redfuth 15 66 6 2	9 0 1 1024 Wheat Wakeston, St. Esth 0 10 0 74					
5000 North Dolcoath (cop.), Camb. 1 6 6 34 1	1% 4096 Wh. Zien (cop., ld.), Calstock 5 19 6 % % 6000 Whitchurch Consols (copper) 1 0 0 % %					
2500 North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.] 8 0 0 7	8 5000 Willow Bank (lead) [L.] 1 2 6 34					
120 North Laxey (ld.) Isle of Man 50 00 55	55 4096 Yarner (copper), Devon 1 70 21/2 21/2					
2000 North Levant(tin,cp.) St. Just 6 10 0 4 4 4						
512 North Penhaldarva (lead) 1 5 0 43 4	22500 Australasia					
200 North Stafford. Coal & Iron. 100 0 0 —	20000 Colonial 25 0 0 26%					
1024 North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.) 8 0 5 4 23	314 25000 Commercial of London 20 0 0 19 18 18 4 6000 London					
1024 N. Wh. Gilbert (cop.) St. Erth 1 19 0 2	60000 London Joint-Stock 10 0 0 30%					
6144 N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney 2 10 0 4 3 4240 North Wheai Trelawny (lead) 2 10 6 4	50000 London and Westminster 20 0 0 45 45 45 45 35 35					
2400 N. Wh. Unity (cp., tin), Gwin. 1 10 0 1 4096 North Wh. Wrey Con., St. Ive 0 16 0 36 1	20000 Provincial of Ireland 25 0 0 64 69 60					
4096 Okei Tor (lead), Calstock 3 18 0 1½1½1½1½	1% 60000 Union of London 10 0 0 28% 24%					
1000 Old Tineroff (tin), Lelant 0 5 0 114114	11/2 3000 Unity Mutual					
5538 Old Trewether Consols 1 5 6 16	MISCELLANEOUS.					
256 Old Wh. Basset (cop.), Illogan 10 10 0 2	34 200000 Crystal Palace £ 5 0 0 11/4 11/4					
10000 Pedn-an-drea United (tin) 2 17 6 36	\$\\ \begin{align*} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \					
5000 Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder. 2 2 6 134	37 50000 General Screw Steam 11 0 0 1 234 50000 Oriental Gas					
512 Penhaidarva (lend) 4 5 0 4037	4 40 120000 Peel River Land and Mining 5 0 0 2 2					
5000 Penhalis (tin), St. Agnes 1 0 0 1 4196 Penharget and Wheal Wrey 1 4 0 34 14	30000 Penin. & Oriental Steam 50 0 0 81 19%					
2028 Penquean, St. Breeck 1 0 0 % 240 Penstruthal (copper) 13 9 3 12	14200 South Australian Land 25 0 0 36% 38 12 200000 Scottish Australian Invest. 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2					
*.* Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admits	ed on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been I with Limited Liability.					
Incorporate	a man printed marriery.					
"a" Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining infa-						
".* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we alterations or correction which may, from time to the mation of every description, forwarded to our office, "	e, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, minus					

| 1000 Barlyvirgin (icad) | 1.5 | 4 5 0 ... 2½ ... 2½ | 5000 Barlyvirgin (icad) | 1.5 | 5.5 5½ | 5000 Baset Graze Untd (cp.), Kea | 1 10 0 ... 2½ ... 3½ ...